TIME TABLE.
DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Sunday Mails.—‡ Saturday excepted. † Monday excepted.
NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
(Sherman House) and at Ashland-block.
Leave. Arrive.
Clinton ..... *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
via Clinton ..... 10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
Express via Clinton ..... *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
Express ..... * 9:15 p. m. ‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque ..... * 9:15 p. m. ‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque ..... * 9:15 a. m. ‡ 3:05 p. m.
Express ..... *10:15 p. m. * 6:15 a. m.
Sundays ..... * 8:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.
Sundays ..... 8:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.
Express ..... *10:00 a. m. † 7:45 p. m.
Express (daily) ..... * 5:00 p. m. *10:30 a. m.
Express (daily) ..... † 9:00 p. m. † 6:45 a. m.
Express ..... *10:30 a. m. † 6:30 p. m.
Express Ex. ..... *10:00 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.
Express Ex. ..... † 9:00 p. m. † 7:00 a. m.
Express ..... *10:00 a. m. † 4:00 p. m.
Express ..... † 9:00 p. m. † 7:00 a. m.
Express ..... *10:00 a. m. † 4:00 p. m.
Express ..... † 9:00 p. m. † 7:00 a. m.
Express ..... † 9:00 p. m. † 6:45 a. m.
Express ..... *10:00 a. m. *10:45 a. m.
Express ..... * 4:15 p. m. *10:15 p. m.
Trains are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 9:15 p. m.
Ticket Office, 59 Clark-st., and at Wells-st. Depot.
Sleeping or any other form of Cars.
Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and Kinzie-sts.
Depot, Wells-st. and Kinzie-sts.
CHICAGO & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.
Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-sts. and Sixteenth-sts.
Leave. Arrive.
Express ..... * 7:35 a. m. * 7:30 p. m.
Express ..... † 9:35 a. m. † 7:30 p. m.
Mail and Express ..... *10:00 a. m. * 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express ..... *10:00 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
Express ..... *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
Accommodation ..... 11:00 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
Accommodation ..... † 3:15 p. m. * 7:55 a. m.
Express ..... * 4:15 p. m. *10:40 a. m.
Accommodation ..... * 5:30 p. m. * 9:55 a. m.
Express ..... * 6:15 p. m. * 7:35 a. m.
Express ..... † 9:30 p. m. * 6:35 a. m.
Accommodation ..... † 9:05 p. m. † 6:55 a. m.
Express ..... † 9:05 p. m. † 6:55 a. m.
Express ..... † 9:05 p. m. † 6:55 a. m.
Trains have Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleepers run between Chicago and Omaha on the Fast Express.
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO DENVER SHORT LINES.
Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.
Leave. Arrive.
Fast Express ..... *12:30 p. m. * 3:35 p. m.
Express ..... * 9:00 a. m. * 7:55 p. m.
Express ..... † 9:00 a. m. † 7:55 p. m.
Express ..... * 9:00 p. m. † 7:00 a. m.
Express ..... * 9:00 a. m. * 3:35 p. m.
Express ..... * 9:00 p. m. * 6:30 a. m.
Express ..... 9:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m.
Express ..... † 9:00 p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
Express ..... *12:30 p. m. * 3:35 p. m.
Accommodation ..... * 5:00 p. m. *10:45a. m.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 62 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.
Express ..... * 7:55 a. m. * 7:45p. m.
Express ..... *10:30 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.
Express ..... 5:00p. m. *10:45a. m.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.
Leave. Arrive.
Express ..... * 8:30a. m. * 6:20 p. m.
Express ..... † 9:10p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
Express ..... * 8:30a. m. * 6:20 p. m.
Express ..... * 8:10p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
Express ..... 8:30a. m. 6:20 p. m.
Express ..... * 9:10p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
Express ..... *10:30 a. m. * 6:20 p. m.
Express ..... * 9:10p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
Express ..... *10:00 a. m. * 3:20 p. m.
Express ..... * 8:30p. m. * 6:35 a. m.
Express ..... * 5:25p. m. * 9:25 a. m.
Night runs to Centralia only.
Night runs to Peoria only.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph-st., Palmer House, and at Palmer House.
Leave. Arrive.
Express (and Air Line)... * 7:00 a. m. *12:55 p. m.
Express ..... * 9:00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m.
Accommodation ..... * 4:00 p. m. *10:30 a. m.
Express (daily) ..... † 5:15 p. m. † 8:00 a. m.
Express ..... *9:00 p. m. *10:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts. Ticket Office, 62 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph-st., Palmer House, and at Palmer House.
Leave. Arrive.
Express ..... * 9:00 a. m. * 6:00 p. m.
Express ..... * 5:00 p. m. *10:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot (Exposition Building).
Leave. Arrive.
Express ..... * 8:05 a. m. § 5:40 a. m.
Express ..... § 9:40 p. m. † 7:05 p. m.
CHICAGO & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket Office, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot (Exposition Building).
Leave. Arrive.
Michigan Div. Line ..... * 7:35 a. m. * 7:40 p. m.
Fast Special Ex... * 9:00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Express ..... * 5:00 p. m. * 8:00 a. m.
Night Express ..... *10:30 p. m. ‡ 5:40 a. m.
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
Depot, foot of Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Ticket Office, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and at Clinton and Carroll-sts.
Depart. Arrive.
Cincinnati, Louisville & Express ..... * 9:15 a. m. * 8:10 p. m.
Indianapolis & Express ..... * 5:15 p. m. * 7:30 a. m.
CHICAGO, KANKAKEE & LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket Office, 62 Clark-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Depart. Arrive.
Kankakee Express ..... * 9:40 a. m. * 8:00 p. m.
Night Express ..... § 8:00 p. m. § 7:30 a. m.
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Van Buren and Eighteenth-sts. Ticket Office, 62 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.
Express ..... * 7:50 a. m. * 7:55 p. m.
Peoria & Atch Ex ..... *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m.
Accommodation ..... * 5:00 p. m. *10:20 a. m.
Night Express ..... *10:00 p. m. † 6:30 a. m.
Passengers for the Omaha Express are served in dining cars.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of "Danville Route." Ticket Office, 77 Clark-st., 120 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.
Leave. Arrive.
Express ..... * 9:00 a. m. * 4:20 p. m.
Evansville Express ..... § 7:30 p. m. § 7:15 a. m.
GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.
Milwaukee, etc., daily ..... *9 a. m.
Don't leave until ..... 9 a. m.
Evanston, etc., daily ..... 2 p. m.
Mason'on, etc., daily ..... 3 p. m.
Racine, etc., daily ..... 6 p. m.
Don't leave until ..... 10 p. m.
Racine, etc., daily ..... 11 p. m.
Don't leave until ..... 11 p. m.
Fox River, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday ..... 7 p. m.
Kenosha, Kalamazoo, Nezumeo, etc., daily ..... 7 p. m.
Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., daily ..... 7 p. m.
* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.
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Silk and Cashmere Gauze Drawers, former price $4.50, now $2.50.
Balbriggan Shirts, former price $3, now $2.
Jean Drawers 60c., sold elsewhere at 75c. to 85c.
French Fancy Hemstitch Handkerchiefs 50c., sold elsewhere at 75c. to $1.
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67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.
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And selling Exchange on London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg.
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For young ladies and children. GERMANTOWN, PHILA. (Established 1857.)
The school will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18. For circulars apply to MISS E. CLEMENT
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Twelfth annual term opens Oct. 16, 1878. Course, two terms seven months each. Diploma admits to practice. Term fee, $60. No extras. Address for circ. St. Louis, July 1, 1878. HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.
Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill.
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The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, for Southampton and Bremen, as follows:—From New York to Southampton, Lahn, Nov. 9, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. MONDAY, JULY 22, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOREIGN.

Austria Seemingly in a Great Hurry to March into Bosnia.

Preparations to Overcome the Patriotic Opposition of the Inhabitants.

The Porte Offering Every Encouragement to the Resistance of the Bosnians.

Dissatisfaction of the French People with the Berlin Treaty.

The Italian Agitation Creating Much Uneasiness in Austria.

Great Meeting of Republicans in Rome---Letter from Garibaldi.

Gen. Grant Received with Acclamations in Norway and Sweden.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

MR. FORSTER.

LONDON, July 21.—The Hon. W. E. Forster, presiding at the Cobden-Club dinner last night, made a speech on the Eastern question, taking the same general grounds against the Government's policy as Mr. Gladstone. He said he and other Liberals had hesitated to challenge the Government while negotiations were pending, lest a strong opposition might encourage Russia in her warlike attitude, or a weak one encourage our own rulers. "But," he declared, "the Liberal leaders are now agreed they will make their protest, and take a division regardless of their weakness or strength. They will give the country an opportunity, by a long debate and thorough ventilation of the subject, to maturely consider whether or not it approves of the Government's acts."

BOSNIA.

LONDON, July 21.—The latest news from Bosnia is unsatisfactory. It is feared the orthodox Slavs and Mussulmans will forcibly resist the Austrians. The Turkish authorities encourage demonstrations against occupation. Negotiations at Vienna do not progress. In any case it is thought bands of semi-brigands in the Bosnian hills will harrass the Austrians. Whether organized resistance is made or not, with the possibilities in view, the Austrian preparations are very elaborate, as the slightest check might have disastrous moral consequences.

MUSURUS PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—Unconfirmed reports are circulating that Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, is to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Musurus Pasha is strongly English in his predilections, and is a Christian.

THE OCCUPATION.

LONDON, July 21.—A Vienna dispatch states that Gen. Philipovich left Vienna Saturday night, after repeated conferences with Count Andrassy and the Emperor. The object of his departure is doubtless to see that everything is ready. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries have not given notice of a receipt of the instructions awaited by them from the Porte. However, they have abandoned the idea of retarding the occupation until after the ratification of the treaty of Berlin, and of exacting conditions not contained therein. It is understood that Austria has drawn up the *projet* of a convention relative to occupation which has been communicated to the Turkish Plenipotentiaries. The hope of an amicable settlement is by no means relinquished, notwithstanding the delay of the receipt of instruc tions.

EPIRUS AND THESSALY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—The Porte has decided not to send reinforcements to Epirus and Thessaly.

LARFABLE.

BELGRADE, July 21.—The Skuptschina is drawing up a protest addressed to Europe, setting forth Servia's claims to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PEACE.

LONDON, July 21.—The militia reserve will be disbanded after July 31.

AUSTRIA ANXIOUS.

July 28 has been fixed as the date for the entrance of the Austrian forces into Bosnia, whether the Turks object or not.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

LONDON, July 21.—A reliable report from Vienna declares that Austria has resolved to take timely precautions against any Italian aggression.

ONE HUNDRED LESS.

It is reported that 100 Bashi-Bazouk raiders were killed and wounded in Dalmatia.

AN ATTACK UPON THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, July 20.—At the anniversary of the establishment of the Liberal Association of Bermondsey Street, London, to-night, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, in which he begged to decline resuming the leadership of the Liberal party. He powerfully attacked the manner in which the people had lately been governed. No despotic Government in Europe would have dared to do what the Cabinet had done.—accepting such responsibilities unknown to the people. He criticised

THE TREATY OF BERLIN,

whereby England consented to replace under the despotic rule of Russia, Bessarabia, which belonged to free Roumania. Russia retains her claim to heavy indemnity, which she can always make a pretext for war. At the same time the treaty destroys the integrity and independence of Turkey.

With regard to the convention with Turkey only one epithet is possible, namely, an insane covenant. None of the great English statesmen of the last forty years would have signed it. It is, to our shame, a convention of absurdity and duplicity. It is odious to every valuable feeling of the country, and has

ALIENATED THE FRIENDSHIP OF ALL FOREIGN POWERS,

and England has sold Bessarabia to Russia, the brave Montenegrins' conquests to Austria's jealousy and selfishness, the Greeks to Turkey, and, lastly, Turkey herself to England.

Gladstone concluded by hoping the Ministry would shortly be judged by an appeal to the country.

NO DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, July 20.—A correspondent in the Edinburg *Scotsman* says the British Cabinet has finally decided not to dissolve Parliament this year.

PARIS.

THE EXPOSITION.

By Cable to the New York Herald.

PARIS, July 21.—The great fair is in the full blaze of success. It draws the same crowd as it did a month ago. Everything is now in working order. The judges have nearly all completed their investigations and reports, with recommendations for the awards, which will be bestowed in September. In the French department of fine arts, the first prizes will, as might be expected, be awarded to Meissonier, Cabanel, Gerome, Francois, and Bougereau. It is believed that America will do well in the matter of prizes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

is again here attending the concerts of English music at the Trocadero, under the baton of Arthur Sullivan. These concerts represent English music during three centuries. The leading personages of the Government and of all parties, President MacMahon and M. Gambetta included, make a point of attending these musical feasts out of compliment to England and the Prince.

SORENESS.

Great relief is felt here over the peaceful adjournment of the Congress, but this is tempered with disappointment and chagrin over the underhanded stroke by which England has acquired Cyprus. It was thought that this feeling would vanish after a day or two, but it continues, and will not be without some effect on the relations of the two countries. Prince Bismarck and Earl Beaconsfield are doing their best to allay this sentiment of distrust, and are endeavoring to prevent the resignation of Minister Waddington.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN LEADER, GAMBETTA,

has antagonized the Foreign Minister since his return from Berlin, and M. Waddington is busy explaining his peculiar difficulties at Berlin, and the impossibility of reaching any other result. Undoubtedly the Beaconsfield convention with Turkey will prove a severe strain upon English and French amity.

JOURNALISTIC.

The *Figaro* announces another 20 per cent dividend, which shows that a well-managed newspaper can pay in France.

BLIND MILTON.

Mr. Avery, of New York, has purchased for the Lenox Library, at a cost of $20,000, picture the subject of which is "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost."

JUDGE NOAH,

with his health restored, has gone with Judge Brady to Switzerland.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY

is here resting and dining.

MR. JOHN HAY

is vegetating at the German baths.

CONSUL BRET HARTE

has passed through Paris on his way to his Consulate.

MARK TWAIN

is studying innocence at Heidelburg.

THE MEDITERRANEAN VESSELS

of our navy are coming to the French coast. The Alliance is at Havre, the Trenton at Cherbourg, and in ten days the Vandalia is expected.

IN NORWAY.

GRANT STILL THE RECIPIENT OF GREAT ATTENTION.

By Cable to New York Herald.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 21.—Gen. Grant received an enthusiastic ovation in Norseland. His first touching place was Gottenburg, Sweden, and here, after a short trip across the Cattegot, he made his first acquaintance with the flords of the old Norse Peninsula. When he landed he was met by a crowd of over 5,000 people, who cheered loudly for him of whom they had heard so much. The Swedes who have emigrated in such large numbers to the United States have spread his fame among their countrymen at home. The ships in the harbor were all decorated in his honor. He passed the day in Gottenburg and then continued his journey to Christiania. All the villages along the route were decorated, and his coming was made the occasion of

A GALA-DAY.

He landed at Christiania on the 13th instant, and was received with great ceremony. Ten thousand people flocked to greet him. King Oscar II. comes to Christiania from Stockholm to meet the General, and will give him a dinner and a reception. The General set out sightseeing, and was conducted to the old castle of Aggershuus, with its citadel and church, on the brow of a point jutting out into the fiord, over whose winding shore lines and smooth waters broken by wooded islands it gives a fine view.

TWO GREAT MEN.

GRANT AND BISMARCK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A correspondent of the *Herald* describes the visit Gen. Grant paid to Bismarck in Berlin. The General walked from his hotel to the Radzewill Palace, only a few rods distant. His visit had been expected. He advanced to the door, but before he had time to ring two servants threw them open, and he passed into an open marble hall. Through the opened and opening doors, with both hands extended to meet the General, came he Prince. He wore an officer's uniform, and on taking the General's hand said, "Glad to welcome Gen. Grant to Germany." The General answered that there was no incident in his German tour that more interested him than this opportunity of meeting the Prince.

BISMARCK EXPRESSED SURPRISE

at seeing the General so young a man, but on a comparison of ages it was found that Bismarck was only seven years the General's senior. "That," said the Prince, "shows the value of a military life, for here you have the frame of a young man, while I feel like an old man." The General, smiling, announced that he was at that period of life when he could have no higher compliment than being called a young man. By this time the Prince had escorted the General to a chair. One of the Prince's first questions was

ABOUT GEN. SHERIDAN.

"The General and I," said the Prince, "were fellow-campaigners in France, and we became great friends." Gen. Grant said that he had letters from Sheridan recently, and he was quite well. "Sheridan," said the Prince, seemed to be a man of great ability." "Yes," answered the General, "I regard Sheridan as not only one of the great soldiers of our War, but one of the great soldiers of the world, as a man who is fit for the highest commands. No better General ever lived than Sheridan." "I observed," said the Prince, "that he had

A WONDERFULLY QUICK EYE.

On one occasion, I remember, the Emperor and his staff took up a position to observe a battle. The Emperor himself was never near enough to the front, was always impatient to be as near the fighting as possible. 'Well,' said Sheridan to me, as we rode along, 'we shall never stay here; the enemy will in a short time make this so untenable that we shall all be leaving in a hurry. Then, while the men are advancing, they will see us retreating.' Sure enough in an hour or so the cannon shot began to plunge this way and that way, and we saw we must leave. It was difficult to move the Emperor, however, but we all had to go, and," said the Prince, with a hearty laugh, "we went rapidly. Sheridan had

SEEN IT FROM THE BEGINNING.

I wish I had so quick an eye."

The Prince then asked about Sheridan's command, his rank, his age, how long he held the command, and remarked that he was about the same age as the Crown Prince.

After a long conversation, in which the Congress, the attempt on the Emperor's life, and other topics were discussed, our Civil War was broached, when Bismarck said, "It was a long war and a great work well done, and I suppose it means a long peace." "I believe so," said the General. He asked the General when he might have the pleasure of

SEEING MRS. GRANT.

The General answered that she would receive him at any convenient hour. "Then," said the Prince, "I will come to-morrow before the Congress meets." Both gentlemen arose, and the General renewed the expression of his pleasure at having seen a man who was so well known and so highly esteemed in America. "General," answered the Prince, "the pleasure and the honor are mine. Germany and America have always been in so friendly a relation that nothing delights us more than to meet Americans, and especially an American who has done so much for his country, and whose name is so much honored in Germany as your own." The Prince and the General walked side by side to the door, and after shaking hands the General passed into the square. The guard presented arms, and the General lit a fresh cigar and strolled home. "I am glad to have seen Bismarck," he remarked. "He is a man whose manner and bearing fully justify the opinion one forms of him. What he says about the Emperor was beautifully said, and should be known to all Germans and all those who esteem Germany."

ITALY.

AMBITION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

ROME, July 21.—A Democratic meeting in favor of the annexation of the South Tyrol to Italy was held to-day. Twenty-five hundred persons were present. Menotti Garibaldi, son of the General, presided. Letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the movement from Gen. Garibaldi, and Signor Saffi Campanella, and others, were read. A resolution was adopted condemning the violation by the Congress of Berlin of the principle of nationalities and popular sovereignty; affirming the solidarity of the italians with the people, bought and sold by the Congress, reminding Italy that alien countries were still subject to foreign domination, and looking for speedy justice. The meeting was orderly, but a somewhat noisy demonstration was made in the evening, with shouts of "Long live Trieste!" The authorities posted troops around the Corso, and issued summons against the demonstrators. A similar meeting was held in Genoa.

RATHER SERIOUS.

LONDON, July 21.—Special dispatches from Rome say 4,000 people were present at the annexation meeting there yesterday. Some accounts represent that the principal object of the meeting was a republican demonstration. In the evening a demonstration was made before the Austrian Embassy. Gen. Garibaldi telegraphed as follows to the meeting: "Enslaved people have the right to revolt. Men of Trieste, take to the mountains." The Ministerial journals of Vienna warn Italy that it is dangerous to play with fire.

FRANCE.

LABOR TROUBLES.

PARIS, July 21.—The miners' strike at Anzil continues, efforts to settle the differences having failed. There have been some arrests for picketing, but the strikers are generally quiet. Other labor troubles are reported at Bordeaux, Marseilles, and St. Etienne, but they are of insignificant character.

A CONFLAGRATION.

PARIS, July 21.—An amphitheatre for a bull-fight and five houses in Mont de Maison have been destroyed by fire.

MORE REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

Dispatches to London Times.

PARIS, July 8.—Yesterday's elections were another triumph for the Republicans. Without reckoning the two seats vacated by deaths, and for which there was no serious contest, they won fourteen fresh seats, while two second ballots may swell this number. The Reactionaries succeeded only in carrying M. Jerome David at Bazas by the narrow majority of 6,476 to 6,204, M. D'Espeuilles at Chateau Chinon by 6,951 to 6,747, M. Delafosse at Vire by 8,465 to 8,198, and M. Trubert at Moissac by 7,483 to 6,972. M. Jerome David sat in the last Chamber, while the other three displaced Republicans last October, and held their ground yesterday, but in all four cases their majority was considerably reduced. The Republicans, on the other hand, had a walk-over at Toulouse, St. Pons, and Laval, while at Lodeve the struggle was between two Republicans, M. Leroy Beaulieu, of the *Debats*, being worsted by M. Arrazat, the unsuccessful candidate last autumn. At Embrun, St. Girons, Uzes, Puy, Angers, Rheims, Cambrai, Dunkirk, Pau, and Havre the Republicans were triumphant in most instances by substantial majorities. At St. Girons M. de St. Paul, a Bonapartist, who sat in the last Chamber, and till six months ago possessed great influence at the Elysee, was defeated by 9,430 to 8,933. Rivelon, a Moliderer, of chamcter fame, who displaced Mr. Thomas last October, but now professes acceptance of the Republic, was defeated by 9,407 to 9,114. At Cambrai M. Jules Amigues, the editor of the *Ordre*, and a Bonapartist, well known for his overtures to the Communist prisoners, was worsted by 11,972 to 8,600; and at Uzes the Legitimists lose one of their chief speakers, M. Baragnon, Under-Secretary of State in the De Broglie Ministry. At Valenciennes the two candidates were so close that the result of the second ballot cannot be predicted; but at Largentiere the two rival Republicans considerably outnumbered their Conservative opponents. Sixty fresh elections, caused by invalidations, have now been held since the Chamber met, and fifty-one of these have been carried by the Left, the Right holding their ground in nine. The Left are now about 380 strong, and will, to all appearance, before the invalidations are entirely disposed of, reach the 400 predicted by M. Gambetta last autumn. They are, of course, elated at yesterday's results, while the Bonapartists console themselves by claiming three of the four successful Reactionaries.

MEXICO.

MINISTER FOSTER'S WIFE.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 14.—Mrs. Foster, wife of the United States Minister, is very ill, but er physicians are confident she will recover.

COMMERCE.

News has been received that a committee of merchants and manufacturers of Chicago propose to visit this city next October. Foreign merchants here are inclined to underrate the efforts of the Americans to supplant them. They claim that they can control $60,000,000 out of $76,000,000 of importations annually. The Germans are monopolizing the importing trade. They are charged by English and French merchants with corruptly manipulating the Customs service.

YELLOW FEVER

has been very fatal in Vera Cruz and Yucatan.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, July 21.—Emperor William will go to Babbelsburg soon, but it is not determined yet whether he will make the usual visis to Gastern or Toplitz. He has entirely recovered from his wounds, but is still very feeble.

THE ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, July 21.—The approaching elections absorb public attention. The canvass is becoming personal and acriminous. Apparently the utmost confidence is felt in Ministerial circles that the Government will secure a good working majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANTI-VANDERBILT.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Observer*, in its financial article, says Mr. Hartson, of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are negotiating to give the Grand Trunk a Chicago connection over Garrett's line, to counteract Vanderbilt's recent acquisition.

THE INDIANA STAT E-HOUSE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 21.—The *Express* of this morning prints a fac simile of roll-call No. 5 of the Indiana House of Representatives, March 1, 1877, showing that the State-House bill was lost on the third reading, and that the summing up which gave it a majority was false. Conley, of Vigo, and Donnetill, of Vanderburg, were entered on the House record as having voted in the affirmative, when the roll-call shows that Conley voted no; and that Donnetill did not vote.

The *Express* also prints a certificate from Conley and Donnetill stating that their votes were falsified on the records.

STAKEHOLDER FOUND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 21.—In your issue of to-day you accuse me of pocketting the stakes in the Taylor-Carr glove contest. I wish to state that I received $4 for tickets from Messrs. McDonald & Corcoran, and I defy the principals or any of the parties on the ground to produce another man that I sold a ticket to. Yours respectfully, WILLIAM GILMORE.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 21.—The funeral of Charles Haases, who died of sunstroke, took place this afternoon, and was conducted with the honors of Odd Fellowship. A large number of the fraternity attended.

WASHINGTON.

The Potter Committee, Having Stenographed About Everybody's Gabble,

Now Goes to the Sea-Side, to Take the Testimony of the Wild Waves.

South Carolina Moonshiners Recognize Federal Supremacy So Far as Pardons Are Concerned.

Probability that the People Will at Last See the Silver Dollars.

Rapid Settlement of the Public Lands During the Past Year.

Eppa Hunton's Challenge of Columbus Alexander to Mortal Combat.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

OFF FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The members of the Potter Committee now here will leave for Atlantic City, with a force of clerks, a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and stenographers, to-morrow. It was expected that the Sub-Committee in New Orleans would finish its labors during the present week, but it is now possible that it will be delayed by calling witnesses on the subject of intimidation, as requested by Secretary Sherman, and as has been finally agreed to by this Sub-Committee. Gen. Butler has made known his purpose to summon the editor of the *National Republican*, with a view to ascertaining the authorship of a number of editorials which were given a prominent place during the progress of the Electoral count, and which attracted general attention here at the time. His claim is that these editorials were written by Senator Matthews, and he is desirous of establishing their authorship, since they strongly foreshadowed the course which the President has pursued in Southern affairs.

TILDEN.

HE IS HARD AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—A New York politician of some prominence, well acquainted with the situation in various districts of that State, brings in the intelligence that Tilden is interesting himself most actively at this early day in laying out work for the coming campaign. His agents are already organizing with a view of carrying the Assembly, and of changing some of the close Congressional districts. The understanding among Tilden's agents is that, so far as the Congressional election is concerned, he will direct all of his efforts toward the work in the close Republican Districts, and that his aim and expectation is to carry enough of these to make a majority of the delegation in the House Democratic, the object most prominently before the minds of these managers being not so much to increase the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives as to secure a majority of the State delegation, with a view to a possible election of the next President by the House.

GOLD FOR SILVER.

SILVER AND PAPER DOLLARS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Secretary Sherman was inquired of to-day why gold is paid into the Treasury in exchange for silver dollars in San Francisco. He answered: "It is to save transportation of coin. By depositing gold in San Francisco for silver, silver certificates can be obtained and transported to New York, and used for the payment of customs duties, and thus the expense of transporting the gold is thrown upon the Government. This will no doubt bring into the Treasury both the gold and silver products of the country, and will throw upon the Government the expense of transporting both metals East for distribution. It is believed that it will work well, and arrangements are being made now to procure the transportation at rates far less than heretofore."

Mr. Sherman's attention was called to the following dispatch printed in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday:

About a year ago Secretary Sherman endeavored to get into his meaning machine for cancellation and destruction, all the $1 and $2 bills received at the Tre

POLITICAL.

Animated Aspect of Affairs in the State of Michigan.

A Solid and Formidable Front Presented by the Republicans.

Some Piquant Reminiscences of Old-Time Politics in Indiana.

The National Greenback Movement in Iowa Foredoomed to Utter Failure.

Present Phase of Congressional Skirmishing in the Georgia Districts.

Prospect that the Independents Will Be Able to Make a Creditable Showing.

MICHIGAN.

CONVENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 20.—The political pot has been boiling all day in this village. The Republicans and Greenbackers of this county have held separate conventions here to-day, and produced the usual amount of excitement attendant upon such gatherings. The Republicans held their Convention this afternoon in Union Hall to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention, which meets at Cassopolis, Cass County, July 25. The following delegates were elected: H. G. Wells, H. C. Briggs, W. H. McCourtie, T. F. Giddings, and Robert Burns, of Kalamazoo, and A. Snow, W. F. Sherman, Charles W. Barber, B. Harrison, P. Oakley, J. F. Oliver, C. Brown, Jr., P. H. Gilkey, S. K. Barney, A. A. Holcomb, and D. G. North, from other parts of the county. These sixteen delegates are pronounced for the Hon. J. C. Burrows, if his name comes up before the Convention at Cassopolis. E. W. Keightley is the present incumbent, who was nominated two years ago much to the dissatisfaction of many delegations. It was supposed two years ago that J. C. Burrows would be nominated the first ballot, but, owing to certain maneuvering at the Convention, his friends were sold out and Keightley nominated. Keightley has felt certain of renomination until within a week, when the fourteen delegates of Van Buren County were reported to be sold for Burrows, which report is satisfactorily confirmed. The people of this district propose this year to right matters by nominating the strongest man ever in Congress from this Fourth District, and it looks at present if J. C. Burrows will be nominated on the first ballot. There are enough delegates, it is understood, in the other counties to secure the necessary majority. Should Burrows be nominated, he will be elected by a rousing majority this fall, and represent this district in Congress in a most able and creditable manner. There will be a Greenback as well as a Democratic nominee, and, with or without a combination between these two latter parties, the Republican party will elect J. C. Burrows, he is nominated. The movement to place him in nomination is entirely the idea of his friends, who, unasked, have determined to place the strongest man upon the ticket.

The Greenbackers met in the Court-House, and elected the following delegates to their Congressional Convention at Niles on the 23d inst.: A. Cameron, J. M. Clendenin, Dan Rix, J. D. Adams, B. Vosburg, R. Baker, A. P. Morton, and W. L. Logan. These delegates are expected to be in favor of T. R. Sherwood, of Kalamazoo, who at present stands the best chance of winning at Niles. He is an old Democrat, and changed his views some time this spring.

The following county ticket was nominated, the Convention being called for this double purpose: State Senator, A. Cameron; Sheriff, Thomas Buckhout; Clerk, G. O. Byington; Register of Deeds, J. H. Bostwick; Treasurer, W. L. Logan; Prosecuting Attorney, William Shakespeare; County Surveyor, M. O. Streeter; Circuit Commissioner, Hampden Kelsey.

This county ticket stands no show of election, the Greenbackers having no chance in this county.

The Greenbackers in this district stand a little better chance than in the county, on account of some little strength in St. Joseph and Van Buren Counties. The Democrats can hardly unite with the Greenbackers by reason of their stand on the money question. At their State Convention at Lansing last week they placed a hard-money plank in their platform. It is safe to say that this county and Congressional District will be carried by the Republican party this fall with anything like proper nominees in the field.

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., July 20.—The plot thickens in Michigan. The political difficulties of these disjointed times are becoming painfully manifest. Since my last letter to THE TRIBUNE, the unterrified Democracy of Michigan have held Foster Pratt's State Convention. A ticket has been placed in nomination which is conspicuous, mainly, for the absence of either political renown, consistency, or ability. The hards and the softs had an earnest, but brief struggle. Mr. Pratt, of Kalamazoo, who occasionally practices physic, was made Temporary Chairman. Mr. Foster Pratt is a genius. He not only fights the heterodox in medicine, but, with the thunder of a *Bombastes Furioso*, he forestalls the action of his Convention by enunciating the fundamental principles of Jeffersonian Democracy in a carefully-prepared speech.

PRATT WAS IN HIS GLORY.

The Democracy retired him about two years ago from the Chairmanship of their State Central Committee, and he has since that time, to all external appearance, been politically defunct. His place was taken by Don Dickinson, a specie of Detroit lawyer. Don's Chairmanship was distinguished by flaming proclamations and high-sounding pronunciamentos. The embodiment of fuss, feathers, wind, and nothingness, Don managed without much effort to make himself supremely ridiculous. His campaign was the laughing-stock of the old politicians, and he afforded his opponents lots of fun in the struggle of 1876. The result was a disastrous failure. Don was sure to carry the State; Tilden's barrel was brought into requisition, but the only visible distribution was the ruminating of impecunious newspaper men with blank paper and Tilden editorials; Don knows the rest. Foster Pratt and the old invincibles laughed; the rank and file were deceived, and less brings about Pratt's revenge. He sat down on the young Eagle of the City of the Straits, and organized his Convention in the interest of

DR. FOSTER PRATT.

This nondescript gathering was composed of black spirits and white, red spirits and gray. The majority of its members were excellent judges of spirits mingled, mixed, or compounded in any way. They raised a hard-money platform. A soft-money man—a combination of railroad man, national-banker, lawyer, sharper, and church deacon—was placed upon it as a candidate for Governor. He possesses neither experience, tact, nor sagacity. A mixture of all things, he should not certainly be objectionable to the Democracy. There was a painful lack of competition for places on the ticket, and the whole Convention—

FOSTER PRATT'S CONVENTION—

was as doleful as a graveyard. In fact, it had the appearance of a funeral gathering, and was a sad and tearful affair. The farce was wound up by putting an old, spavined, wind-broken pedagogue at the tail end, and the unterrified dissolved. Was this all? Well, not exactly.

Sandford, of the Lansing *Journal*, and a few others possessing more prudence than honesty, were exceedingly anxious to entrap the moderate republicans. They were more desirous of success than for a return of the old dollar of Jefferson, etc. But Sandford had been a Republican, was rejected, is very sore-headed, and dare not take the chances of thrusting his unwelcome pate into a new camp, without careful and extended calculations. He is suspected of being

A TIME-SERVING HYPOCRITE.

This his intimate friends deny. He is known to hold his convictions in politics so loosely that he can easily change front at a moment's notice. This every one knows. Sandford, therefore, to get Barnes off the track for Congress, held a secret meeting with a few choice spirits in a dingy room in Lansing, and, as the result, went to various parts of the State as a missionary in the interest of Barnes for Governor. And then Sandford told the hards he would support a coin-currency bottom, and he told the softs he did not care a —— (he did not swear, for he is a Sunday-school Superintendent) for the platform, as they had placed a soft upon it. "I can afford," said Sandford, "to spit on the platform, and support the ticket."

Sandford's example was not contagious, or, if so, only to a limited degree. The majority of the softs were, and still are, unhappy. This element was represented by one

MESSMORE, FROM GRAND RAPIDS.

Messmore is a comparatively recent convert from Republicanism. In the Senatorial Convention of 1874, in which Zach Chandler was nominated by the caucus but defeated by the Legislature, Messmore was the most radical howler for "Old Zach" in Lansing. He then said in his caucus speech: "In the troublous times that seem to be upon us, we need just such men as Senator Chandler,—a man of firmness and strength,—and then, if ever again it becomes necessary to remove an unfaithful commanding General, *he* will do it. He has been the greatest foe in the Senate to the Democracy,—disloyal and treacherous as they have been,—and we need just such men to prevent their evil designs upon the free institutions of our country."

MESSMORE IS NOW A DEMOCRAT

and an inflationist. He went to the Democratic Convention to teach them a lesson upon finance, but Foster Pratt and the old reliables sat down on him. He is exceedingly mad; threatens vengeance; "Old Zach" will not have him; Moses W. Field—bad as he is—does not want him; his political vocation as a blatant demagogue is gone, and he can now turn his attention to the prosecution of his great libel suit against Don Henderson, of the Allegan *Journal*. Don likes the fun, pies it on all the thicker, and is happy.

As a sort of supplement or appendix to this fellow, Messmore, comes

LAWYER WILLARD STEARNES,

of Lenawee. Stearnes, like Messmore, labors under a cloud in regard to his military career. Unlike Messmore, he has always confessed himself a Democrat till quite recently, when he has aired himself on the fence, with both feet on the side of repudiation. He is a species of lawyer,—a sort of amateur newspaper-man, claiming to be the editor of the Adrian *Press*, a mongrel sheet, politically speaking,—a blundering politician, who has been making speeches for the repudiationists, editing a paper for the Democrats, and trying to persuade both elements that the greenback inflation heresy of to-day is the old doctrine of Pendleton, Woodbridge, Hendricks, and the rank and file of the Democracy. The Communists say he is an enemy in the camp,—a wolf in sheep's clothing; the hard-money Democrats think still worse of him. Notwithstanding all this, Stearnes aims to be a great man. Following the example of the late lamented A. Johnson, he is a great stickler for the Constitution. So strong is Stearnes in this matter that he actually moved to put the Constitution—the whole of it—in the platform. Foster Pratt, who is a Constitution to himself, looked at him with the frown of a master, and the Convention

PLANTED ITS SITTING PART UPON STEARNES.

The result was natural and proper. This great man—this political horse-jockey—this great diplomat, was mad, very mad.

It is natural for a politician—a great politician, who has been effectually squelched—to seek a friend to whom he can pour out his griefs. Stearnes sought just such a friend in the person of a Hibernian gentleman from Detroit. He made an eloquent plea on the poverty of the poor, on the riotousness of an inflated currency, and on the miserable bondage of the people to the capitalist. The bold son of Erin heard his story with due attention, looked pityfully on the tears which the great politician shed in such profusion, and sympathized with the distinguished journalist in his great affliction. Stearnes, picking up courage, assured Patrick that he would not support the ticket, and that it should have no place at the mast-head in the Adrian *Weekly Press*. This was too much for Pat, who, while anxious to encourage his rural friend, was still more anxious for the success of the Democracy,

AND HE REPLIED:

"It's letting the divil of opposition again the Dimocracy loose ye are, Captain. Take care of yourself, beyorra; if ye have as much as a herring, ye'u think twice afore ye'd spake once in a convintion like this. Listin to me now," —here the speaker placed his closed fist within an inch of poor Stearnes' nose,—"listen to me, av ye say peas, by the mortial, I'll not have a whole bone in your skin. Divil receive the word again the Dimocrats I'll hear from you again."

Stearnes suddenly subsided, left Lansing on the first Adrian-bound train; does not know what party will accept of his services, and has thus far refused to nail either the Democratic colors or candidates to the mast-head of the Adrian *Press*. Such are the tribulations of Willard Stearnes, politician and editor.

We have reached that point in Michigan politics where we can assure the readers of THE TRIBUNE that the real fight will be between the Republicans and

THE NATIONAL IRREDEEMABLES.

The Democracy will be distanced in the race. Their hard-money plank is the virtue of necessity. The people lack faith in their promises and pretensions. They have, in every canvass in this State, labored to bring the national currency into reproach. They have laid the foundation for the work of the repudiationists of 1878. They have for sixteen long years foolishly sown to the wind. They will in November reap to the whirlwind. They are the authors of their present misfortune. They will not have any accession of hard-money men to their ranks. Michigan voters will hardly trust the persistent enemies of a sound national currency with its guardianship at this critical hour of its country's business interests.

THE REPUBLICANS

are sound in their platform; will be manly and unequivocal on the stump; will exhort that policy, honesty, and independence in the campaign for which Michigan Republicans have always been distinguished, and will grow stronger every day till election. They are united, earnest, and enthusiastic, and have no trepidation over the present outlook. With a glorious record, with an unexceptionable ticket, with men of independence, talent, and industry, they will roll up a large majority for the State ticket. Already there are indications of not only accessions from the Democracy, but also of the return of many who were, last spring, deluded into the inflation heresy, to the ranks of that party which has made a return to specie-payments possible.

Since my last letter, McGowan has been nominated for Congress in the Jackson District, as was then predicted.

HIS PROSPECTS HAVE BRIGHTENED,

and the ablest and most sagacious politicians in the district have full confidence in his election. It was then stated that financial embarrassments would prove a hindrance to him, and that his course as Regent on the now celebrated Laboratory defalcation might cost him some votes. Victory P. Collier, of Battle Creek, one of the shrewdest politicians in the State, told your correspondent last week that it was now definitely understood by every candid and reasonable man in the district that McGowan was not in any sense responsible for the Coldwater Bank failure of two years ago, which then caused so much bitterness, and that he would not be materially affected by it in the present canvass. In a conversation with Mr. Healy, his chief opponent, growing out of the Rose-Douglas Laboratory troubles,—in Detroit, a few days ago, he assured your correspondent that, instead of opposing Mr. McGowan's election, he would give him all possible aid, and would see that the district was thoroughly canvassed by some of the ablest speakers in the State, and that it was now in contemplation to secure, if possible, Regent Rynd, who was McGowan's chief opponent in the Board of Regents, to make five or six speeches in the principal cities of the district. He said that Rynd—who is exceedingly popular and very effective on the stump—had partially consented, and that, if his professional engagements permitted, he would certainly go. Beal says that McGowan made an excellent record in Congress, and will be elected. You will thus see that he will receive the party support from all quarters, and will undoubtedly be returned.

IN THE SECOND

the Democrats are in a quandary who to nominate, but will probably try to fasten the empty honor on Col. Burleigh, a very clever fellow socially. His friends have never claimed for him a surplus of intellectual capacity. The hungry crowd say he has money, and the free distribution of it will not be objectionable. He is the present Senator from Washtenaw.

In my next I will give you a faithful account of the labors of Cary, the demagogue, Trevellick, the lazy blatherskite, and the work and prospects of the semi-Communistic crowd who are being fleeced by these conscienceless hacks, whose assertions are ridiculously absurd, and whose statements are a tissue of falsehoods.

OCCASIONAL.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONROE, Mich., July 18.—The Greenback element have developed such strength in this locality that they have had everything apparently their own way, and so noisy and offensive had they become that those persons holding different opinions were either afraid or ashamed to own them, preferring rather to hold their peace than draw down upon themselves the denunciations of the blatant disciples of Pomeroy, Cary, and Field. Numerous meetings have been held, with Field, Cary, and lesser lights officiating as high priests, and the delusive arguments of these demagogues seemed to be taking a firm hold of not only the most ignorant and lowest element in our political circles, but also of some honest, if not deep-thinking, men. But last night a change came over the spirit of their dreams.

THOMAS M. NICHOL

put in an appearance. Curiosity to see the man who had the temerity to dispute the statement of that great statesman, Gen. Cary, filled that part of Washington Square on which the Court-House stands, and when that champion of honest money and national integrity stepped to the front of the platform a dead silence fell upon the crowd. He commenced by making a plain and concise statement of the condition of the country at the time of the issue of its obligations, gave a detailed statement of the nature and condition of these obligations, bringing forward documentary evidence to show the intention of the framers of the laws that authorized their issue. He then proceeded to anylize Mr. Cary and his speech. He pinned him to the wall, tore off that cloak of sophistry with which he had clothed his arguments, showed his statements to be the merest tissue of falsehood, and left him without a leg to stand upon. Mr. Nichol asked no one to take his statement for anything, but referred his audience to headquarters for every statement he made, giving them chapter and verse.

HE CLOSED

with a most eloquent appeal to his hearers to save our country's honor, made sacred by everything dear to a patriot.

He spoke three full hours to a large and thoroughly attentive audience, and the effect seems magical. Honest-money men are thick on the streets to-day, and the woods are not so full of Greenbackers as they were.

Among the gentlemen occupying seats on the platform during the meeting were Senator Christiancy and Representative Willits. Both of these gentlemen manifested their hearty approval of Mr. Nichol's argument.

A. CHA. SEE.

INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 20.—The Republican County Convention this afternoon was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held by that party in this county. Judge R. S. Taylor presided, and the following strong ticket of straight Republicans was nominated: For Senator, Capt. J. B. White; Representatives, Dr. Carl Schmitz, John Stark; Judge of the Criminal Court, W. T. Jenison; Prosecuting Attorneys, David M. Beard and J. D. Young; Clerk, Capt. A. Sutermeister; Auditor, Dr. R. S. Knode; Treasurer, Edwin Evans; Sheriff, Capt. W. A. Kliser; Recorder, A. V. D. Conover; Surveyor, Walter Kress; Coroner, H. V. Sweringer; Commissioners, William Harter, W. H. Bryant.

Resolutions were offered reaffirming the State platform, denouncing Gov. Williams for pardoning illegal voters, and demanding a reduction of taxation and fees and salaries. This is the first straight Republican ticket run in this county for many years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—The story has again been started that the hard-money Democrats would put up Thos. A. Hendricks against Dan Voorhees for United States Senator next winter. To a reporter Mr. English this morning said that he was not a candidate for any position whatever; besides, he doesn't believe that there are any hard-money Democrats in Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 21.—The Republican County Convention was held here yesterday and placed a very strong list of candidates on the ticket. The selection of candidates for the Judicial and Legislative positions was left to a committee selected for the purpose.

SENATOR VOORHEES,

now in this district, on account of an article published in the *Illinois State Register*, of Springfield, Ill., claiming to be an interview with him, as an entire falsehood in every word; that he had no political conversation, nor spoke to a newspaper reporter when there for a few hours on personal business. The article attracted much attention from all politicians and citizens here about town, the strange opinions it expressed, so different from his statement made previously. He expresses his intention to prosecute the writer of the article. The National Greenback leaders still maintain their dark, secret party machinery, and they are making unscrupulous efforts to carry the coming elections by the most absurd statements in their organ. A defeat this fall, it is believed, will disorganize the visionary party.

THE HOT WEATHER AND POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 20.—In this Period of Perspiration and Heated Term of struggle for breath, such diversion as intellectual activity is among the absolute impossibilities. The self-sufficient and sickly effort in that direction

Resembles thinking only,
As mist resembles rain.

O these horrid, torrid days—these sweltering, melting nights—these blazing, dazing noons! Will they never surcease! There is a point where patience ceases to be virtuous, and beyond which faith in Bob Ingersoll's "no-hell" programme evaporates under the burning eloquence of 105 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade. The most fascinating fiction falls flat and insipid on the throbbing brain; politics is almost a tabooed subject; even the gilded ceramics of the puling Pottah-ry hardly arouse, one from his siesta or day-long lethargy; and only the driest fancies of the brain, while perusing the sketches of the Arctic voyages of Dr. Kane, and the remarkable

TWO YEARS' NORTH POLE RESIDENCE

of Lieut. Payer, in which the sufferer sees the delicious ice-floe and iceberg, and snow-fields and snow-mountains, paraded in all their cooling glory before the perspiring vision, afford relief. The relief is but temporary. The pain is all the more poignant when one awakens to a realizing sense of the unfavorable surroundings. All these calorific-quenching elements are thousands of miles away. But we have, at least, the consolation of knowing that there is one spot on earth where humanity and all animated nature are not boiling and roasting.

Blow, ye winds of Boreas, blow,
Would be the natural refrain to every siren's song hereabouts these exasperating days.

Though ours is a semi-rural corner of Hoosierdom, yet, not unlike the State Capital, here is more politics to the square inch than is even developed by Madame Jenks as indigenous to the Pelican State. Shelbyville is situated in Blue River Valley, one of the richest, rarest, most fruitful in Rich Indiana. It is the Capital of Shelby County. Beside being a nice, clean little city, containing the usual proportion of intelligent, worthy, and cosmopolite folks, and the other usual proportion of other folks, it has the

PECULIAR DISTINCTION

of being the town alongside which and in which the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President de jure of the United States (a la our Democratic friends) was raised. Your correspondent has the *entre* to the social bisses (and bisters) of a bucolic plantation a few miles from this village, and on the highway going thither, just out the bluff east of the town, and overlooking the valley, still stands the one-story log-cabin built by Maj. Hendricks, sire of our de jure V. P. Away long back in the pioneer-big-Injun-deep-forest-wild-beast period. That was about half a century ago. Thomas A. was then a lad in bare feet and homespun blouse, doing farm-work in summer, and attending school some in winter. Just the other day I took a buggy drive over a country road to an adjoining county (Decatur), and upon the rolling, romantic hills bordering a stream called Flat Rock River I beheld the tottering walls of a "hewn-logged" structure that was built for and was devoted to

HIGH SCHOOL PURPOSES

in those pioneer years. A family named Robinson had penetrated these wilds, and the head of the house (John) had courage and progress "into him," and he determined that his small family of children should "know enough to know" (as Bob Ingersoll would say) a hawk from a hernshaw. He built his school-house, imported a brainy boy from the Hub, and opened his academy in the wilderness, thus laying the foundation for his children's education, one of whom, the Hon. William J. Robinson, has served several terms in the State Senate. To this school Tom Hendricks went in his callow youth. I heard an elderly dame, a stanch old Whig and republican, who was an observant member of the Robinson family then, casually concede the other day in conversation, that "Tom was a young fellow of good principles. I remember well," said this charitable old grandmother, "how determinedly he took the part of and sympathized with a little orphan boy we had taken to raise, who was bedeviled over by others of the students. The boy was an unfortunate in birth, being a natural, and Tom befriended him. Our hearts warmed to Thomas for that. It covered a multitude of his later political sins."

The Flat Rock pioneer "academy" is in ruins, and almost hidden from view by a forest of locusts and wild shrubbery; while the little old homestead built by Maj. John Hendricks resembles

A wart of an edifice on the knuckle of a hill.

Architectually speaking, it does not compare favorably with the somewhat elegant but unpretentious residence now owned by Gov. Hendricks, situated on North Tennessee street in the Hoosier Capital. But as a landmark by which to measure the stride of progress in the great West, the little old log-cabin serves a singularly happy purpose. It is an unambiguous, visible, tangible evidence of that advance. Maj. Hendricks subsequently erected a spacious, Hollandish-looking brick dwelling on the same bluff—then the mansion of all in the Blue River Valley. Many years afterward, when his boy Tom had entered the profession of the law, made a fine reputation therein, stood well socially and morally, started in politics, gone to the Constitutional Convention, and as a young man to Congress in 1853, the elder Hendricks constructed a modernized and roomy house in town, and lived in it till his death, a few years ago.

At one time, some twenty or twenty-five years ago, the Shelbyville Bar had a corps of lawyers practicing before it of distinguished reputations. Among the brightest of these was

MARTIN M. RAY,

who, in 1848, was a stanch Whig, and published a popular, spicy, Mexican war-sheet, called the *Grapeshot*. He drifted into the Democratic camp on the dissolution of Whiggery, being of Southern birth, and removed to Indianapolis, where his fame as an advocate extended with his broadened facilities. Mr. Ray made the race in the Indianapolis District for Congress once, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1872, he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and supported the nomination of Greeley with earnestness. Immediately on his return home he fell with a fatal illness, and passed away. His oldest son, the Hon. Winfield Scott Ray (together with the whole large family), returned to Shelbyville,—the "old stamping-ground." Young Scott (as he is familiarly called) is very popular. Two years ago the Democracy nominated him for Congress for this (the Sixth) district, but he declined. But for an accident, he would have been nominated this campaign, and would have made a telling race with Gen. Grose, the Republican candidate. Though a good lawyer, his inclination is to the field of politics and journalistic controversialism. A few weeks ago he united his forces with Mr. Sutton, and they two have begun the publication of decidedly the spiciest, saucicst, brightest, best, and bravest

COUNTRY POLITICAL WEEKLY

in Indiana. It is called the *Democrat*, and of course it is juicily Democratic; but it is so eminently superior as a brain-growth to the two other mediocre journalistic excuses here (the *Republican*, a sort of family "organ," and the *Volunteer*, a played-out Democratic political organ, with a daily p. m. edition attached) that Central Indiana has in the *Democrat* a real, live sensation.

Both parties held their Congressional Conventions here this year. Thus, in each organization, the Congress-race "send off" received its primal impulse upon the bonnie banks of Blue River. The Democracy started first, bringing out Capt. Myers, a brave Union soldier of popular characteristics. The Republicans nominated Gen. Grose, and if one credited half that the festive and aggressive *Democrat* (Scott Ray's paper) says of Gen. Grose's moral and political delinquencies, the Republican nomination has been a serious political blunder. But it must be conceded to be a decided improvement on Robinson, the incumbent (C. is certainly as nearly a wooden image of the genus homo in the Congressional loss-house as could be imagined. Gen. Grose is a man of sufficient ability to creditably represent his constituency in Congress. His political record is a little jagged, however, and some intelligent Republicans will swallow his candidacy with awkward grimaces when they recall his membership of Andy Johnson's

BREAD-AND-BUTTER BRIGADE,

and his aggravated case of "swinging 'round the circle" with Andy, and his essential aid given his Accidency in imfolding the Constitution and unfurling the flag. The District is close and doubtful, with odds in favor of the anti-hard-money record of Myers and a corresponding defection from Grose on account of his unpopular single-standard opinions on finance. The district has a strong Greenback vote. If the bulk of it, or any considerable proportion, is given Myers, his election is sure.

The blazing premonitions of a coming and swooping simoom admonish me to relinquish the weapon task is mightier than the sword for the more soothing processes and methods of the shower-bath.

J. Q. T.

IOWA.

DECATUR COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 20.—The Republican County Convention of Decatur County was held at Leon, at 11 o'clock to-day, after which the canvass was formally inaugurated by a largely-attended mass-meeting, which was addressed by the Hon. Henry J. B. Cummings, present member of Congress from the Seventh District, and the Hon. Charles Beardsley, of this city, the latter devoting his time to an able discussion of the national finances. Decatur promises to do her share in sustaining Iowa's claim to being the banner Republican State in the Union.

NO SHOW FOR THE GREENBACKERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 18.—Gen. Cary may possibly have been correct in his estimate of the number of Greenback candidates other States may elect in Congress, but it is utterly impossible for the writer to surmise where he can find sufficient evidence to warrant the statement that two will be elected from this State. It is true that an organization exists having in view the furtherance of Greenback principles, and several nominations have been made, nevertheless it will be simply impossible for the candidates to poll even a respectable vote. At the State election last year their aspirant for Gubernatorial honors received but 13.93 per cent of the vote cast for all the contestants combined. The Hon. T. Spangler, of Buchanan County, is their Congressional aspirant in this (Third) district. He is unquestionably personally a popular gentleman in that county, but has no strength or prestige throughout the district. Even in his own county his vote will be a light one, as a large majority of his constituents are not in sympathy with the political creed he represents. In fact

THE GREENBACK ELEMENT

in the Third District is so decidedly in the minority as to preclude even the faintest possibility of their success. Gen. Weaver leads the party in the Sixth District, and is making an energetic canvass in his own behalf. Judging from newspaper reports of his speeches, he must be a ranting demagogue, whom it will be a trifling matter to defeat. Besides, his district is overwhelmingly Republican, making his candidacy a farcical attempt at organized effort to bolster up a pompous weak cause. The Ninth District nominee, the Hon. Addison Oliver, declines to accept the nomination, declaring emphatically that, being a Republican, he does not indorse their platform, and proposes to have nothing in common with them. Should they succeed in inducing some gentleman to accept a nomination, his aspirations will be buried under the usual 9,000 Republican majority. There is no apparent indication of the existence of Greenback organizations in either of the eight districts not previously mentioned, and in all probability our Greenback friends will let elections in them go by default. Taree, therefore, is the sum total of Congressional districts that have been represented by Greenback nominating conventions, the nominee of one of which, having as heretofore stated peremptorily declined, leaving

BUT TWO CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD

in the State. In reviewing the claim of possibility of success of any political party against Iowa's stalwart Republicanism it must be remembered that her present Congressmen were elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to over 11,000. Where, then, do we find opportunity afforded for verification of Gen. Cary's prediction? Assuredly the Hawkeye State is invulnerable to Greenback encroachment, unless the sentiment of the people must be revolutionized to an extent highly improbable, and of which we have not the slightest indication at present.

H. A. S.

GEORGIA.

A REVIEW OF THE "GEORGIA NINE."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—Politics in Georgia somewhat resemble the ravings of an untamed tornado. Their course cannot be pursued with any great degree of accuracy only for a very limited period in advance, save where the clans have too firm a hold to be gainsaid or thwarted in their desires.

For seven years past, being the Democratic nominee for any office in Georgia has been equivalent to an election, save in a few isolated instances.

When the State Government passed out of the hands of the Republican party, by Bullock's fleeing from the State, it underwent a process of Democratic reconstruction. It is, no doubt, well that it should have passed from the control of Bullock and his allies, but of what we write now has more direct reference to the fact that the Democrats, blinded by their victories in ousting the Republicans, have been inflicted with rings greater, if possible, in evil effects and tendencies than can be shown by any precedent in the State. However,

REPUBLICAN POWER CRASED WITH BULLOCK.

From that time until now, the scramble for office has not been between men of the two different political parties, but has been confined to men of all hues and complexions striving to obtain the nomination of the Democratic party.

Thus, by combinations formed among those who hold office and their particular favorites outside, there has come to exist a series of rings that control everything. It begins with the small primary meeting of two or three, and by following the circuit from the insignificant ward meeting to the City Executive Committee meeting, the County Committee, and the district meeting we ascertain the routine through which one has to travel

TO GET THE NOMINATION.

As soon as those who claim to be Democrats came into power when Bullock fled, the Congressional districts of the State were remodeled, and the most incongruous districts possible were formed. Counties running from almost one extreme portion of the State to the other were laid out into Congressional districts, and by this means Democratic majorities were assured. Notably of this class may be mentioned the Fifth Congressional District, which is perhaps worse than them all. In this district, however, the Democrats and Republicans are perhaps more evenly divided than in any other in the State. But in the last two elections the Democrats have been able to nominate a man with almost absolute certainty of success, though their nominee, Mr. Milton A. Candler, was the weakest man they could, in the first instance, have put up. He is *in* now, and it is harder to beat a man that is "in" than one "out." But, to return, we will begin with the districts in their order.

THE FIRST

has been represented for two terms past by the Hon. Julian Hartridge, of Savannah. Several strong men contested the nomination with him, and strong Republicans have ran against him in the race. He has, it is said, acted very wisely in not offering for the nomination again. He bargained so to do at the last election. Henry B. Tompkins, Judge of that judicial circuit, a young man of very fine ability, has entered the arena and will, many think, get the nomination. John L. Harris, Judge of the Brunswick circuit, which extends in the First District, is also an aspirant, but not with the chance that Tompkins has. John C. Nichols, of Blacksnear, ex-State Senator, will also contest for the nomination, together with another young man and ex-State Senator Col. George R. Black, of Screven County. It lies between Tompkins and Black, with the chances in favor of the former. It is very probable that the Republicans will nominate a candidate in this district; and, if he be a good man, it is not so certain that he will meet with defeat. The Republicans are organizing, and, if they do not nominate, will support a good Independent, and thereby elect him. This is better than for them to make a nomination. The Convention is to be held at Savannah on the 28th of August.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

now represented by William E. Smith, who in his district is known by the altogether unsugiestive soubriquet of "Tete" Smith, is more sure than any other district to send back its present representative. He seems to have a sure hold on things, with but little, if any, opposition; but it is by the grace of many Republicans. Capt. Smith's most formidable opponent will be Col. Byron B. Bower, of Decatur County. There will also be an "independent" candidate. But while upon this it may be well to admit that if an Independent runs in each of the districts it will greatly lessen the chances for success of all of them. It will have the effect of stimulating and solidifying the Democrats. There are only two or three districts wherein an Independent can possibly be elected. Sept. 5 is the time appointed for holding the Convention.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Gen. Philip Cook, now representing the Third District, is a candidate for renomination, with equal chance of success as Capt. Smith. Ex-State Senator Charles C. Kibbee, a young man, who tried for the nomination before, will make the effort again. There are others, perhaps, who would sacrifice themselves, but, knowing they have no chance against Gen. Cook, content themselves with talking about it. A good, live Independent would make a good race in this district, but there resides not a man in the district equal to the emergency. A Convention has not been called yet.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

A very lively canvass is going on in the Fourth District for the Democratic nomination between the Hon. Henry R. Harris, the present Representative, and Col. W. O. Tuggle, of La Grange. Col. Peter Francisco Smith, of Newnan, is also making the canvass, but indications at present highly favor Tuggle. Whoever gets the nomination in this district will be elected without opposition, unless some one wishes to make of himself a martyr and run the risk of future preferment, like the chivalrous Henry W. Hillyard, who was by President Hayes sent to represent the United States in Brazil. The Senate, you will remember, halted in confirming him, when the chief reason for President Hayes appointing him was because he did run Independent against Harris at the last election. The race is between Mr. Harris and Mr. Tuggle, both strong Democrats. The Convention is to meet at Columbus on the 21st of August.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

More interest centres in the Fifth District than in any other in the State, unless, at the present time, it is in Mr. Stephens' district, and that is cooling off, while the Fifth is waxing warmer. Atlanta, the Capital of the State, is in this district. It has been represented for two terms past by Mr. Milton A. Candler, who received the Democratic nomination the first time by accident. The two parties, as before stated, are more evenly divided in this than in any other district in the State, but with a slight majority in favor of the Democrats, by a few colored people voting with them. However, this assures the Republicans in always making a nomination. They have always been fed up to a hope of success because the Hon. Benjamin H. Freeman, who, by the way, is now a citizen of Atlanta, and not of the middle portion of the district, beat Col. Luther J. Glenn in 1872, when he ran on the Greeley ticket. Col. Freeman is not averse to running again. The Republicans may put up a candidate, but if they do he will be beaten. If they hold off, and will permit an Independent to run, he may be elected. Had not Mr. Markham persisted in running as the regular Republican nominee in 1876,

MR. MARCELLUS E. THORNTON,

a young man, would have run Independent, and perhaps beat Mr. Candler. It was conceded by many that then was his opportunity, and that he could have beaten the race. He had been talking of running in the election before, and also in that one. He was just old enough, having attained his majority since the war, and took no part in it. Hence, for this reason, and on account of his liberal views, together with his great popularity as a journalist in Atlanta,—being well and favorably known all over the State,—he would have great hope of success. If he cannot be elected as an Independent,—and he is really an Independent in all things, in the strictest sense of the word,—no one could. It is said that

HE WILL RUN INDEPENDENT

this time. If he does his prospects are by no means gloomy. To be able to beat as an Independent one would have to be able to beat as the Democratic nominee. This Mr. Thornton could do, and is about the only man in the district who can be elected Independent. No one but him, who is willing to run Independent, could beat the nominee. Although a young man, Mr. Thornton is considered by many one of the foremost rising young men of the State. It is certainly an evidence of great hardihood that he should boldly plunge for Congress at the first jump. About a year ago he ran Independent for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and the combined strength of the Democratic party and the personal popularity of their nine regularly-nominated candidates, and came near being elected. The complications are decidedly in his favor this time for Congress as an Independent, and the politicians are perfectly aware of it, but will not concede it publicly.

THE AMATEUR POLITICIANS,

as they have been called by the *Constitution*, the leading journal of the State, have put off the Democratic nomination in the district until Sept. 12, which gives the Independent a good chance to work, while the candidates for nomination are guawing each other.

The candidates for the Democratic nomination are Col. Milton A. Candler, of course; P. L. Bynum, a lawyer who came to Atlanta a few years ago from Tennessee. He is one of the three Representatives from Fulton County in the Legislature. Col. C. C. Duncan, at the lower end of the district, hopes to come in as the "black horse." Col. John D. Stewart, a whilom baptist preacher and lawyer of Gwinnett, Spaulding County, is making a very vigorous canvass, hoping to get the nomination.

COL. NAT J. HAMMOND,

ex-Attorney-General and one of the most high-toned gentlemen and finest lawyers in the State, has been announced for the nomination, but he will not do much. He is now one of the members of the General Assembly from this (Fulton) county. Judge Daniel Pittman, who has been Ordinary of Fulton County ever since 1864, and done so much for the financial success of the county by getting it out of debt and reducing taxation, will be certain to secure the delegates from this county to the Convention, which will throw the fight for the nomination between him and Stewart and Candler, with all the strongest chances in his favor. Judge Pittman is at the head of the Greenback movement in the State, which is very popular here and elsewhere throughout the district. Upon this issue he will go in. The others are all what they call

HARD-MONEY MEN.

He is a cool, calculating man, and a shrewd financier, as his handling of the county financial affairs attests. He has done more than any other Ordinary in the State, for, while he has been gradually reducing county taxes all the time, making them lower than in any other county in the State, he has actually paid the county out of debt and has money in the Treasury. Another grave reason why it is more than probable that he will get the nomination is because he is the only man the Democrats can nominate who will keep down an Independent. If a hard-money man is nominated, he will be defeated sure. These are the only prominent candidates.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

It is more than probable that James H. Blount, of Macon, Bibb County, the present Congressman, will be the only candidate for nomination and the only candidate for election in the Sixth District. Mr. Blount seems to have highly pleased his constituents and allayed all opposition. They have not called a convention as yet.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

This is Parson Felton's district. Dr. Felton has been elected twice in the Seventh District as an Independent candidate, and intends to try it again. The Democrats have nominated ex

miner, and the boys all grinned up the joke. That afternoon there figure picking away on the slope, e the miners looked up they roar- ater. But about the next day the ucks a pocket, and took out some- 50,000 in a few minutes. Then, in last, he treated all around, and miner who sent him up there, and ey, and went down into the valley, him a farm. Then the unhappy leaving their old claims, and s- ide for days. But there were no anywhere. The whole thing reads traditional fairy story. But then I h. Much more unbelievable things ed in the mines.

GETTYSBURG.

...'s Movement After the Victory—...dence of Gens. Butterfield, Hal...ch, Pleasonton, and Others.

...Francisco Alta, July 7.

...ing dispatches relating to the move... Meade subsequent to the battle ..., and prior to Gen. Lee's crossing ... at Williamsport, have been far... a participant in the fight. They ...efore been published, and will be ... this time, the anniversary of that ... having just passed. While Gen. ... have been successful in an attack ... the chances are equally in favor of ...result, and the effect of a defeat ...been bad. Gen. Lee's army, how... ...dly crippled and short of ammuni...

...y of that battle is so very full that ...ly publish these telegrams, leaving ...to reargue the question in the light ...t evidence:

[Confidential.]

...TERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ... TARRYTOWN, July 1, 1863.—*Maj.-Gen. Commanding, etc.*—GENERAL: ...General commanding incloses for ...mation the orders as to his disposi... attack from the enemy, which will ...od by consulting the map of Frede... ...y. He directs that you will hold ...amping your troops in its immedi... ...y, also the Monocacy Bridge, both ...noke. You will also guard the ...Ohio Railroad from Frederick to a ...n Gen. Schenck, to whom you will ...e your instructions. In the event ... compelled to withdraw and retire ...emy, you will be in readiness to ...command, by rail or march, as may ...acticable and speedy, into the de... ...ashington. He desires that, for the ...u will hold the line or communica... ...deck. Keep it open, and send up ...rick all stragglers, keeping the ...and in good order. I am, General, ...ifully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

...863.—HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE ...NEAR GETTYSBURG, 7 a. m.—*Maj.-...*: Gen. Meade directs me to say ...emy attacked us vigorously yester... ...s repulsed on all sides. The conflict ...s renewed, and we are retaining our ...ground as the result of to-day's opera... ...the enemy to fall back toward the ...which you probably will learn by ... information from Hagerstown be... ...ould be advised from here,—he de... ...ill reoccupy Harper's Ferry, and ...arass him in his retreat. It may be ...you to know and act this communi... ...any event of a flat-boarding ...n have. Of this you can judge. If ...of to-day's operations should be our ...e and withdrawal, you are to look to ..., and throw your force there for its ... You will be prepared for either of ...encies should they arise. Con... ...copy of these instructions to the ...ctor for his information. I am, ...ully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, M. G., Chief of Staff.

...ERS A. P., July 4, 1863.—*Maj.-..., at Frederick:* The Major-General ...you proceed immediately and seize ...South Mountain passes. With such ...your judgment proper and sufficient ...the enemy seizing them to cover his ...th the balance of your force reco... ...and Heights, and operate upon the ... expressed yesterday in regard to ... of the enemy.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, M. G., Chief of Staff.

...863—10:30 a. m.—*Maj.-Gen. French,* ...More recent developments indicate ...my may have retired to take a new ...d await an attack from us. The ...ntermands his dispatch requiring ...y Maryland Heights and seize the ...ain passes, regarding the instruc... ...ned in the dispatch of July 3, mak... ...ovements contingent upon those of ... Please acknowledge this.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Chief of Staff.

[Telegram received in cipher.]

...TERS A. P., July 5, 1863.—*To Maj.-...*: A column of the enemy's cavalry, ...vering flank, or for South Mountain ...through Emmittsburg about day... ...morning, bound, as they say, for ...Notify Bolton, and be prepared. ...

D. BUTTERFIELD, M. G.

[Telegram.]

...TERS A. P., July 5, 1863.—*To Maj.-...*: Your dispatches received. Maj... ...k has been requested to throw the ...en of to Harper's Ferry, by rail, at ... no time in occupying the passes ...d hold them. General headquarters ...rederick to-morrow. If the enemy ...esses the new bonanzas which they feel are ... just ahead."

Apologizing for this digression, I return to the subject of the Sutro Tunnel proper. I have treated some of Sutro's earlier struggles. But there were merely the opening choruses of

THE OPERA OF DEVILTRY

that followed. In the fall of 1864 Sutro concluded to apply to the Nevada Legislature, which was to meet in the January following, for a franchise to construct the tunnel. On the 6th of February, 1865, the Legislature granted a franchise which gave him the right of way, ...ominar to that usually granted to toll-roads, ...except that, at his own request, no rates were ...xed as to the amount of toll to be paid after ...its completion. He preferred to leave these ...rates to be voluntarily agreed upon by the ...various mining companies. After some pro... ...tracted negotiations, the larger portion of the

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Completion of the Great Work to the Comstock Lode.

Its Aims and Its Future—Sutro's Early Struggles and Recent Victory.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—It is now more than two years ago since I made a brief allusion to the Sutro Tunnel scheme in a letter written to THE TRIBUNE from Virginia City, Nev. At that time the tunnel had progressed not more than 11,000 feet, and its projector, Adolph Sutro, was in daily receipt of abuse in the columns of the purchased press of that vicinity and San Francisco. No epithet was too vile, no abuse too severe, for the "Assyrian," as the *Territorial Enterprise* was pleased to designate Mr. Sutro. But that paper was then owned by William Sharon, an "alleged Senator from Nevada, via San Francisco," and John Mackay, one of the principal owners of the Bonanza mines.

A different song is being sung nowadays. The main line of the Sutro Tunnel is finished, having made the connection with the Comstock lode on Tuesday last, after nearly nine years of uninterrupted labor, and the expenditure of more than $3,500,000 in gold coin. Sutro is a "benefactor" now, and, in a word, something a little lower than the angels!

THE HISTORY OF THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

If it could be written by Sutro himself, or at his dictation, would make a book the like of which has not appeared in a century. The difficulties, opposition, and villainy that Sutro has met and overcome in the prosecution of this work will perhaps never be known. Enough is known, however, from which to weave an interesting tale. It has even been my good fortune to be placed in a position whereby I have been enabled to gain an insight into some of Sutro's difficulties and successes that have not heretofore been understood.

Adolph Sutro, previous to 1860, had been engaged in different pursuits in San Francisco. At that time the reports of the rich strike made in the Comstock lode were multiplying to that extent that Sutro's curiosity was excited, and he went over the mountains to see for himself. He had not been there many days before he conceived an aversion to working the mines by means of shafts. In a letter to the *Alta California* he pointed out the advantages of developing the lode by means of a tunnel run from some point east of the ledge, and at a sufficient depth below the surface to explore the mines at a depth of least 3,000 feet. The more he thought of his plan, the more convinced he became that it was the

ONLY FEASIBLE METHOD

of mining in that region with economy and safety. By the time he was ready to broach his scheme, several of the early-comers had made large fortunes, and the lode had already been prospected to the extent of assuring those interested that its future would be grand indeed. Sutro approached several of these new-fledged magnates, and invited their co-operation in his scheme. They readily assented, and several of the companies subscribed $600,000 as a nucleus, Sutro pledging himself to raise enough more capital to give the work a start. But, in the meantime, certain shrewd operators recognized the importance of the enterprise, and concluded to secure its control. They reckoned without their host, as the sequel will show.

Sutro, having secured the above subscription, and a charter from the Nevada Legislature, started for New York in good faith, for the purpose of securing additional capital. But the Bank-of-California Ring had begun their machinations against him before his arrival. The New York capitalists met him with smiles, and blandly suggested that he secure more substantial proof of the merit of the enterprise, "when they would be most happy," etc., etc. Sutro was taken completely aback, but failed to get at the true inwardness of his non-success until, happening into the New York agency of the Bank of California, one day, he saw a telegram on the bulletin-board

CANCELING THE SUBSCRIPTIONS

made on the Pacific Coast, and signed by Sharon, Ralston, and other large operators.

He saw the point.

To the best of my recollection he returned to California immediately, but did not succeed in making the impression he hoped upon the minds of the men who had played him false. From that time he made up his mind to go it alone; and, while he still kept up the agitation, nothing was accomplished until the following spring, when he went to Europe and succeeded in raising capital to begin the work; and it was not until the 19th of October, 1869, that work was begun, and then at a point 30,000 feet east of the Comstock lode. There were 20,000 feet of tunnel to run,—a tunnel fourteen by ten feet, and in the tunnel was required a double-track railroad. This monster work was begun with a capital of less than $500,000, and a stout heart.

For more than eight years the work has progressed,—never ceasing, despite the efforts of powerful enemies and the attacks of a virulent press.

So much by way of introduction. You will, before I proceed further, desire to know the

OBJECTS AND BENEFITS

of the enterprise. They may be briefly stated to be:

1. The draining of the mines on the Comstock lode,—thereby saving the present enormous expense of pumping the water to the surface.

2. Securing ventilation, which is now secured only at great cost by means of air-compressors.

3. A great saving in the cost of hoisting ore, which is now required to be hoisted a distance of 2,000 feet in some cases. The completion of the tunnel will necessitate hoisting but 200 or 300 feet, and, in many instances, ore may be run down to the tunnel-level through chutes.

4. Reduced cost of milling ore. The present cost per ton for milling ore is $11. Ore may be run through the Sutro Tunnel, and reduced at the mills to be erected at the town of Sutro, and run by water-power from the Carson River, at a cost of $3.50 per ton.

6. The reduced cost of transporting miners to the different drifts.

7. An increased safety to life and limb.

8. An immense reduction in the aggregate cost of mining.

9. An enormous saving in wood and steam power.

In return for all these benefits the Tunnel Company receives, by act of Congress, a

ROYALTY OF $2 PER TON

for every ton of ore hoisted from the Comstock mines from this time forward. The Company will also reap a rich harvest from the proceeds of milling the low-grade ores now made available, and for transportation of ore and miners.

You will remember that I informed you, in a letter published in the columns of THE TRIBUNE Feb. 28, 1876, that there were then $800,000,000 in sight in the Bonanza mines. This statement was made on the authority of Mint-Director Linderman, who incorporated it into his annual report for 1875. Up to the present time the Bonanza mines have produced $100,000,000, and their monthly dividend of the Consolidated Virginia mine has been passed this month "on account of necessary repairs to the shaft." It is also announced that the California Mine will pay dividends of $1 per month hereafter. It is my impression that the Consolidated Virginia Mine will permanently cease paying dividends before the 1st of January, 1879, and that the California Mine will cease after another twelve months, although John W. Mackay told me, in October, 1876, that the mines would probably be producing properties "for five years to come." This does not necessarily guarantee dividends, nor does it end the brilliant history of these properties.

THE REAL WORK OF THE SUTRO TUNNEL

will begin with the curtailment of dividends. The mines will still be valuable, but on a reduced scale. The millions of dollars of low-grade ore which has been unavailable may now be worked.

The Bonanza mines are, of course, the leading mining properties on the lode, but there are still excellent prospects in Ophir and in Julia. The Comstock lode has not "run to seed" yet, by any means. There are hundreds of properties there, any one of which may develop into a veritable bonanza at any time, for the work of prospecting is kept up without ceasing day and night, Sundays and week-days, and at enormous expense, so eager are the leading operators to discover the new bonanzas which they feel are "just ahead."

Apologizing for this digression, I return to the subject of the Sutro Tunnel proper. I have treated some of Sutro's earlier struggles. But there were merely the opening choruses of

THE OPERA OF DEVILTRY

that followed. In the fall of 1864 Sutro concluded to apply to the Nevada Legislature, which was to meet in the January following, for a franchise to construct the tunnel. On the 6th of February, 1865, the Legislature granted a franchise which gave him the right of way, ...ominar to that usually granted to toll-roads, ...except that, at his own request, no rates were ...xed as to the amount of toll to be paid after ...its completion. He preferred to leave these ...rates to be voluntarily agreed upon by the ...various mining companies. After some pro... ...tracted negotiations, the larger portion of the mining companies then working on the Comstock lode, representing 95 per cent of its value, in order to establish a basis for procuring the necessary capital, agreed to pay a toll of $2 per ton on every ton of pay ore which should be extracted after the tunnel should be completed, and after it should benefit each respective mine; and contracts were entered into making this charge a lien upon all the mines for all future time. After these contracts had been made it was considered necessary, as a security to capitalists, that the United States Government should pass a law embodying the general features of the act of the Nevada Legislature and these contracts; for at that time the companies working the mines on the Comstock lode held them at mere sufferance from the Government, the title being in the United States. Sutro, therefore, proceeded to Washington in June, 1866, and on the 25th day of July of that year an act was passed by Congress, now commonly known as

THE "SUTRO TUNNEL ACT,"

which gave Sutro the right of way over the public domain, the right to purchase some land at the mouth of the tunnel, the ownership of all new mines which should be discovered for 2,000 feet on each side of the tunnel, and made it a lien on the land occupied by these mining companies to pay the same rates of charges which had previously been agreed upon in the above-mentioned contracts. In other words, the United States Government, as owner of these mineral lands, entered into a direct compact with the Sutro Tunnel Company for the construction of the tunnel, and only referred to the contracts in order to establish the rates which should be paid. Having secured this valuable franchise, Sutro made his first visit to New York for the purpose of enlisting capital in the enterprise. He received assurances that, if he could get a substantial evidence of the faith of the people of the Pacific Coast in the scheme in the shape of a subscription of $500,000, they (the New-Yorkers) would subscribe $5,000,000 additional. Sutro returned to San Francisco, and secured subscriptions from the mining companies aggregating $600,000, and from private individuals $200,000 additional. Armed with these subscriptions, Sutro asked the Nevada Legislature to memorialize Congress to aid in the execution of the great enterprise. He explained that, in his intercourse with Eastern capitalists, he had found great ignorance in regard to the mineral resources of Nevada, and the first question he would be asked was: "What assurance is there that the Comstock lode will extend downward 2,000 feet to the point where the tunnel will cut it?" It struck Sutro that the exploration to be made by the tunnel—an exploration which would show the condition of the lode at a point 5,000 feet below the surface, while the deepest shaft ever sunk by man up to that time only reached a depth of 2,700 feet—would give

AN INCREASED VALUE TO OUR WHOLE MINERAL DOMAIN.

The members of the Nevada Legislature were so impressed by Sutro's arguments that they at once memorialized Congress, and asked that such aid might be given as would insure the early completion of the work. The Nevada Legislature showed their high appreciation of the work by unanimously passing the following resolutions of thanks, in the name of the people of the State:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF NEVADA.—SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS, NO. 70.—*In relation to Adolph Sutro.—Resolved, by the Senate the Assembly concurring,* That the State of Nevada, as already due, and cordially extend, the thanks of the people of this State to Adolph Sutro for his great services in originating the plan of the "Sutro Tunnel," and urging aid and organization for undertaking work upon the same; and be it further concurrently

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability of Mr. Sutro to present to Congressmen and capitalists the claims of the enterprise referred to, —knowing that he will prosecute with skill, and clearly exhibit, the work, statistical and general economical argument bearing in its favor without overlooking or exaggerating any of its merits.

Jan. 25, 1867. Read and passed unanimously.

JAMES S. SLINGERLAND, President of the Senate.

B. C. BROWNE, Secretary of the Senate.

Received from the Senate Jan. 25, 1867. Read and passed unanimously.

R. D. FERGUSEN, Speaker of the Assembly.

A. WATFORD, Clerk of the Assembly.

The passage of the memorial to Congress came very near being fatal to Sutro's hopes, for, having fallen into the hands of the San Francisco mining sharps, they concluded, after reading it, that Congress would in all probability render the assistance asked, so they put up a job to oust Sutro and corral the enterprise themselves. They concluded that, with the aid of the Pacific Coast Representatives, whom they controlled, they could easily manage to secure, not only the $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 which Sutro might have asked, but $15,000,000 or $20,000,000, which they proposed to divide among themselves,—a very pretty scheme, by the way, but nothing extraordinary for a San Francisco mining sharp. In order to accomplish their ends, they determined to

BREAK UP SUTRO FINANCIALLY.

Their first step was to cause the mining companies to repudiate their subscriptions to the enterprise; this in 1867, while the contracts were in full force and effect. But they got hold of the wrong man, as Sutro's subsequent career has abundantly proved.

He saw it was useless to attempt to secure aid on the Pacific Coast, with the capital of the mining companies and the Bank of California arrayed against him, and he returned to New York, where, on his arrival, he found a placard in the New York agency of the Bank of California, announcing that the Savage Mining Company had repudiated its subscription of $150,000. Well, this would have made an ordinary man rather weak in the knees. Not so with Sutro. He said not a word to any one, but quietly sailed for Europe, where he endeavored to enlist capital in France and other countries; but his efforts proved unavailing.

In December, 1867, he returned to America, proceeded direct to Washington, and presented to Congress the memorial which the Nevada Legislature had passed. But the "enlightened wisdom" of the Capital fought shy at first. At the end of sixty days he had made a favorable impression. Matters were progressing favorably, notwithstanding the efforts of the Bank of California to thwart Sutro, through their secret agents. Among other documents sent by the then creatures of the Bank Ring to their then agents was the following telegram,

WHICH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF:

VIRGINIA, Nev., Jan. 15, 1868.—*To the Hon. William Stewart and James W. Nye:* We are opposed to the Sutro Tunnel project, and desire it defeated if possible. WILLIAM SHARON, CHARLES BONYNGE, Superintendent Savage Company. B. F. SHERWOOD, President Central Company. JOHN B. WINTERBURN, President Yellow-Jacket Company. JOHN P. JONES, Superintendent Kentucky Company. J. W. MACKEY, Superintendent Bullion Company. THOMAS G. TAYLOR, President Alpha, and Superintendent Crown Point and Best & Belcher Company. F. A. THYLE, President Belcher Company. ISAAC L. REQUA, Superintendent Chollar-Potosi Company.

Notwithstanding these efforts, the aid asked by Sutro would certainly have been granted at the session of Congress during the winter of 1867-'68, had it not been for the impeachment of President Johnson, which occupied nearly the whole of the session.

But, to make a long story short, Sutro never succeeded in securing material aid from Congress, but he did get the best of the Bank Ring every time they attempted to secure the repeal of his vested rights.

It is a mistaken impression that Sutro got most of his money from German sources for the construction of the tunnel. He got very little, if any, from German capitalists. The bulk of the capital came from the great English house of

M'CALMONT BROS.,

No. 15 Philpot Lane, London; and that house will, in all probability, furnish whatever may be needed to construct the lateral tunnel parallel with the lode, or to engage in the threatened legal contest for the securing of the Company's rights under the charter given by Congress.

Sutro has certainly accomplished a most wonderful feat in constructing this four-mile tunnel through the granite hills of Nevada, in spite of the unwearied efforts of the unscrupulous millionaires to break him and gobble the results of his industry. He will be remembered when the adventurers who have endeavored to stay his progress are forgotten, and his name will be revered by the men who go into the depths of Mother Earth to bring forth her treasures for the sons of men.

An Anecdote o. Prof. Henry.

Harper's Magazine for August.

"I met him," writes a Boston friend, "but once at Montreal. I noticed that this fine-looking man, when he arrived at the hotel in Montreal, was placed at the head of our table, but did not know who he was. He came home by the same route and at the same time with us, and was very kind and courteous to my traveling companions, as well as myself. What I remember more distinctly than anything else was a 'happening' at Rouse's Point while we were waiting for the steamer. The Professor was talkative and communicative in his quiet way, and was full of incidents of travel and adventure. Soon the steamer appeared in sight, and while she was approaching us the Professor sat upon the wharf looking dreamily at her. Presently he aroused himself, and said: 'I see a peculiar sparkle of the waves near the side of the steamer, where the sun shines upon her' (it was almost sunset). 'I wonder what the cause of it is? I have seen phosphorescent light before, but never exactly like this. And see! there it is also upon the other, the darker side of the steamer. Well, certainly that is very curious.' We looked, and indeed it seemed remarkable. First upon the bright side of the steamer, and then upon the dark side, would appear those curious flashes of light, and disappear almost instantly. They seemed to come at regular intervals, and it was beautiful as well as strange. Our reveries were rudely disturbed, however, by one of the customs inspectors approaching.

"'Looking at them flashes?'

"'Yes,' said the Professor. 'I wonder what they are?'

"'Oh, them's hot ashes they are throwing out of the ash-pits.'

"The Professor was nonplussed for a moment. Then saying, quietly, 'Well, well, live and learn—live and learn,' he lapsed into silence."

COMPRESSED AIR.

A New Haven Invention—What May be the Street Car of the Future.

NEWPORT, Conn., July 15.—*To the Editor of the New York Sun:* In the *Sun* of the 13th inst., under the head of "Making Air-Power Useful," appears an article which, although interesting, fails to give a correct idea of the strides of genius in the direction of a practical control and use of air. Being a mechanic myself, I beg leave to inform you of some interesting facts within my knowledge about compressed air.

So little is known of air-power by the mass of the people that it is necessary to glance at the results obtained by former experimenters, so that the difficulties encountered by them may be understood, and a full measure of credit be given to those who succeed where they have failed.

Dr. Copes, the President of a scientific college in New Orleans, says: "We spent over $100,000 in trying to construct receivers in such form as would hold an air-pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch; we even sent abroad and bought steel, and had the plates riveted and soldered; and yet we fail to hold a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch." In Chicago, a few years since, a car was built to be run by air-power. This car carried a receiver on top of the body. This receiver was five feet in diameter and fourteen feet long. They stored air enough to run five or six miles; but their inability to prevent the freezing up of the exhaust-pipe, together with the great weight of the invention, rendered it useless. In New York City, a few years ago, a Mr. Day invented an engine to be run by compressed air. This was tried on the elevated railroad. After running a short distance it was brought to a standstill by the freezing-up of the pipes, and the project was abandoned.

I find that the motor mentioned in the *Sun* of the 13th, or one on substantially the same plan, has been tried with better results heretofore, long before Mr. Hardy and Mr. James came to this country. The Second-avenue motor is calculated to stand a pressure of 350 pounds to the square inch. Taking into account the capacity of their receivers and their great weight (eight tons), it will be impossible to run any considerable distance—say from Harlem River to the City Hall—with a single charge of air.

A New Haven company have now brought out an air-car, the tubes of which are only eight inches in diameter, and it is asserted that they withstood a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch. This car has been tested a great many times during the past three months, always, until very recently, in the night. The last two round trips were made on the Whitney-avenue road in New Haven, and I was present. We had twenty men on board, and we ran to Whitneyville and back,—five miles,—and had 650 pounds to the square inch left; air enough to have taken us back to Whitneyville again. Pressing is prevented by a small air-pump, which, from time to time, generates hot air, forces it to surround the cylinders, and thereby prevents any accumulation of frost. This car can be managed by a boy, and from either platform. It makes no noise, and, as no machinery is seen, it resembles in every way an ordinary street-car. ENGINEER.

GIGANTIC REPTILES.

Discoveries of Fossils in Wyoming and Colorado by Yale Professors.

Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

About two months ago the *Bee* contained a brief report of recent fossil discoveries in the Rocky Mountains, near Como Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad. These discoveries have proved to be of much greater importance to the scientific world than many who are well versed in geology had supposed. Until very recently geological surveyors in the West, among them Hayden and King, announced that certain fossils of the reptile character found in the formations belonging to what geologists term the epoch of the triassic, or oolitic period, in different parts of Europe, did not exist in similar formations in America. At least, Hayden reported that in his extensive researches he failed to find any traces of them. This was a clear contradiction of the claims of the evolutionists, who, like Darwin, believe that the approximation to the age of man was the result of gradations, and hence where the remains of animals exist which differ radically in their structure from any others there must of necessity be a connecting link somewhere; in other words, various specimens of animals must have existed which have succeeded those who had a resemblance to the first, which were gradually lost to sight in the changed conditions of Nature around them.

A *Bee* reporter, hearing that Mr. S. W. Williston, the assistant of Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, who has been digging up fossils for several years in the mountains, would remain in Omaha during Sunday, made a call upon the gentleman. Mr. Williston readily entered into conversation with the reporter. "The press," said he, "has made a great many blunders and misstatements concerning these discoveries, and while I feel hesitating about allowing me to be interviewed, I shall gladly comply, hoping you will be somewhat careful in presenting the facts not to distort them. I have been with Prof. Marsh now for nearly four years, devoting the summer time to the field and the winter to classification, etc. Our labors cover a very extended area, and though extended over a period of nearly four years, the most important discoveries have been made within two years."

Reporter—Your greatest discovery was that at Como Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, I presume.

Williston—No; the greatest was probably in Colorado, but that at Como was of considerable importance. The remarkable feature of our discovery is that the fossils which were reported as not existing in America had hardly been brought to light in one locality before thousands of tons of remains were simultaneously discovered in different places,—among the leading points are Como (Wyoming), Colorado Springs, Canon City, and Morrison.

Reporter—Can you give me a general outline of these remains?

Mr. Williston—Yes. Of course you are aware that they are all petrified; the bones found exhibit animals of the reptile species of nearly all sizes, from that of a cat up to one 60 feet in height. The name of the animal found at Como is what is what is termed the dinosaur; it belongs to the reptile species of the crocodile order. The remains give evidence that the animal stood up on its hind legs, somewhat like a kangaroo, and of course its head must have been about as high as the Grand Central Hotel of your city when he stood up.

Reporter—Did you find but one of these giant reptiles?

Mr. Williston—Oh, no; there were a large number, and I naturally had to select the best pieces of the same part of the body to get all the parts to make up the remains of one as near as possible.

Reporter—Is this the largest of the kind found?

Mr. Williston—No; we found one in Colorado that Prof. Marsh estimates must have been about 100 feet in length. We found and collected a great many different remains of the same general class, but belonging to different species. We must have shipped from Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas from 300 to 400 specimens of the dinosaur, and about 1,000 of what are known by the name of pterodactyl. The latter are a species of flying reptile, or dragon, that existed about the same age as the dinosaurs. We found a specimen of one whose wings were from thirty to forty feet from tip to tip. We found seventeen different species of this kind in the cretaceous, or chalk, formations of Western Kansas. We also found remains of six species of toothed birds. Most of these same character of fossils are found to a lesser extent in the cretaceous formations of England, and also in Germany. The time when these animals existed must, of course, have been hundreds of thousands of years before the age of man. It was an age when the earth must have been much warmer than now, and when the trees and vegetation, of which we find petrifications in rock of the same formation, possessed the same proportionate giant growth as these animals do to the present existing species.

Reporter—It must cost a vast amount of money to keep up a corps making the collections.

Mr. Williston—Yes: the fossil collections of Yale have cost about $250,000.

Reporter—What importance do you attach to your discoveries?

Mr. Williston—There is a great deal. In the first place, there were no such deposits found in America until a little over a year ago, and when they were discovered, strange to say, they were found almost simultaneously in six different places. Then, they are regarded as important in bearing upon the evolution theories which are fast being accepted by a large body of the scientific world. For instance, in the various species of remains found we have some that give evidences of having been so closely allied to the bird species by their hollow bones, etc., that but for the fact of their deficiency in the wing provisions it would be as difficult to classify them as it is to distinguish between some of the higher order of plant and the lower order of animal life.

Reporter—Have you fully classified all the recent collection?

Mr. Williston—No. It is a very laborious task; some of the specimens were of the herbivorous and others of the carnivorous species. We have been to work on the head of that giant reptile from Como for a very long time, but have so far not yet fully made out its anatomy. It is not by any means a large head, considering the height of the reptile. What I was going to say in relation to the importance of these discoveries is, that evolutionists have predicted that there must be a connecting link between animals heretofore found in this country. Hayden and others reported that none had been found in all their surveys, and hence, now that the discovery is made, it shows at least that as evolutionists reasonably claim, nature makes no sudden changes. There is no doubt that many animals of this formation are the antecedents of the bird creation, or rather it marks the epoch of the gradual mergement or transitory state from walking mammals to the hollow-bone1 flying species.

Reporter—Am I to infer from what you state that you are a believer in Darwin's evolution doctrine?

Mr. Williston—Yes; still, I confess there are some very great scientists, who, though now apparently in the minority, antagonize that doctrine with many very cogent reasons. There was the late Agassiz, whom I regarded as even above Humboldt, and second only, perhaps, to Cuvier, as a naturalist. He had a very fine, well-studied theory of his own, and even shortly before his death, while admitting that the evolutionary doctrine was gaining ground under such leaders as Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, and others, he still clung to his old matured views, and his son, who is following his footpath as a naturalist, only in a limited and more specific field, clings to his father's views.

A WHOPPIN' STORY.

All About a Big Snake from Ohio.

Philadelphia Times.

The Ohio editors visited the Zoological Garden yesterday morning. The brown bears, the moment they saw them, plunged into the water and never came out till the editors left. The chimpanzees appeared pleased, and frisked about and extended their hands numerous times in token of hearty welcome. The editors didn't like their familiarity, and withdrew to the snakes. There was one man in the party who eyed the boa-constrictor and other large reptiles that are wont to arouse the wonder of spectators with such indifference that he attracted the attention of all who saw him. He looked like a Deacon, and some thought his manner toward the snakes was on account of convictions that disapproved of visiting such a place on Sunday. But among the other editors a whisper went round that he was the man who had the recent experience with a large snake in Ohio. Some had not heard of the affair, and after they got out in the shade and seated themselves on benches near the sea-lions, by dint of a good deal of urging he was prevailed on to relate the story, as follows:

"About a month ago, feeling the need of relaxation, and knowing I had an able substitute in my partner and business manager, I took a brief vacation from my editorial duties, and went down to visit my brother on his farm on the Scioto. The farm-house stands on a sloping piece of ground, below them flows the Scioto River, clear and cool, and above them the ground ascends to a gentle knoll. It is very rocky in that region, and rattlesnakes, blacksnakes of the racer species, and copperheads are said to be thicker here than in any other part of Ohio. I had never seen any myself, and so went there thinking little or nothing about them. My brother's wife is a great woman for raising chickens. At the Ohio State Fair, last year, her chickens took the first and second prize for choice of breed and for large size. When I got down to the farm I found Mrs. —— in great distress. All her large chickens had disappeared but two or three, and nobody could tell what became of them. Varmints were not plenty about there, so the blame could not lay on foxes. Neither could it be put on persons, for all the folks about there were honest farmers and belonged to the church. One day I was up on the hill-side, seated in the shade, as we are now, reading. Presently, I happened to look up, and saw, not twenty yards from me, one of Mrs. ——'s large shanghai roosters. He was almost as large as a turkey, and I remember, as I watched him strutting around, I wondered whether it wasn't his great size that had kept him from going with the rest. I resumed my reading again, but in less than a minute I heard a flutter of wings and looked up. The rooster was nowhere to be seen. The ground was clear for an area of half a mile. I got up, and hoisted a short distance away, near where I had last seen the rooster, what I took to be feathers in the hollow of a black stump. I went to the spot. They were feathers. The stump, as I came closer, seemed to recede a short way into the ground, and the feathers with it."

Here the editor paused, and sweet the persuasion from his brow with a red handkerchief, while the crowd, with horror depicted on their faces as plainly as these words are printed on paper, drew their seats up closer and pushed their heads nearer.

"Gentlemen," said the editor, carefully placing his handkerchief in his breast-pocket, "if I live to be 900 years old I shall never forget the cold sensation that seemed to creep through my blood, when I saw that stump had two glittering eyes and a white ring around its neck. It was a racer, and I saw the tail of the rooster sticking out of its yawning mouth. I got down to the house and my legs seemed like limber pipe-stems as I went. Half an hour later my brother, myself and three or four of the neighbors returned to the scene with rope and a log-chain. We knew it would only be a waste of powder and lead to try to shoot the snake, so we got above him and rolled stones down the hill till he drew his head into the ground. Then we quickly laid the log-chain around the hole in a sort of draw-loop. To the other end of the chain we attached the rope. Then we drew down the hill with the end of the rope and waited. We did not have long to wait. In less than thirty minutes he came out. We waited till his neck protruded for about half a foot, and then we jerked the rope. The next moment we had him fast. Three of us pulled the rope, while the other two got handspikes. Yard after yard we drew out, till we had him tail and all. His body seemed a foot in diameter and his length—" Here the crowd with one accord thrust their heads so close that the narrator was obliged to move back a little for more room. "—his length was thirteen feet and six or eight—let me see; I made a note of it;" and he fumbled for his note-book, but the crowd said never mind; they'd take his word for it. "I've left it in my other coat-pocket," he said. "But never mind. It was either thirteen feet six or thirteen feet eight inches; my impression is that it was thirteen feet eight, but I want to be correct, and we'll give veracity the benefit of the doubt and say thirteen six. We killed him with handspikes, and afterward cut him open. In his body we found the rooster he had last swallowed, and every one of the other chickens that had so mysteriously disappeared. There were nine, all told, and every one living."

"Living!" ejaculated the crowd in chorus.

"Living," said the editor, calmly. "Before I returned from my vacation I had the satisfaction of seeing three as fine broods of chickens as I ever expect to see anywhere hatched by three of these same hens that had been so long imprisoned in that snake's body.

The party said no more, but sat in deep silence for about one minute, when somebody suggested that they be going, and they arose and repaired thoughtfully to the place where they keep the polar bears.

Caleb Cushing.

Miss Sarah M. Peale, the portrait-painter, a daughter of James Peale, has returned to make her home in Philadelphia, after an absence of more than thirty years in St. Louis. She is an old woman now, and in her earlier days she painted the portraits of many notable men, including LaFayette, Thomas Benton, and Daniel Webster. She painted Caleb Cushing's picture in her earlier days, and says of the job:

"He was in the Congressional Library. I sent my card to him. He came out. I requested sittings from him; but he behaved so rudely that I felt mortified for having asked him. He promised to sit, however, and named a day when he would meet me at my house. He came according to appointment. I was up-stairs. When the colored boy, who had shown him in, came up to me, I told him to request the gentleman to take a seat in the parlor. The boy did so, but Mr. Cushing said gruffly: 'Never mind. I can take care of myself, can't I?' and he continued pacing up and down the hall until I presented myself. Throughout the first and second sittings his conduct was so careless and rough as to disgust me. He was vain, too, and very particular about the color of his dress. To provoke me further he demanded to know all about the materials composing the colors, and spoke as though he knew more of my business than I did myself. When the picture was finished he said: 'Why, madam, you have made it too handsome.' 'Ah,' I replied, ironically, 'but not so handsome as the original.' That sentence made the vain Senator my firm friend. He at once paid my price—$60—and took away the picture."

DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE.

Why French Is Generally Employed.

Philadelphia Press.

At a political congress one highly important point is that the Plenipotentiaries should understand one another. If each were to speak in his mother tongue, there might be a Babel of languages, and the less accomplished linguist would be at the considerable disadvantage of not understanding much that was said. This actually occurred in 1855, when Lord John Russell was sent to represent England in the conference at Vienna, held to settle the Turco-Russian difficulty, and, in his utter ignorance of the French language, which was the medium of communication on that occasion, mistook or did not understand several points, and finally returned home, having confessedly done more harm than good, his own propositions being misunderstood, because they were expressed in English, at that time less generally spoken and read by European diplomatists than at present.

In December, 1871, the arbitrators appointed to settle the Alabama claims and other questions at issue between this country and England held their first sitting at Geneva, and their decision and award were concluded and signed in September, 1872. There were five arbitrators, English, American, Italian, Swiss, and Brazilian, all men of acknowledged ability. The English language was the mother tongue of Mr. C. F. Adams and Sir Alexander Cockburn; Portuguese that of the Brazilian representative, who was ignorant of English; German of the President of the Swiss Republic, who read but did not speak English; and Italian of Count Sclopis, who spoke and read English perfectly. All the arbitrators, however, were well acquainted with French, and this gave the United States a great advantage, which was adroitly turned to the good account of the American "case," written in English. A translation into French was made, by which *all* the arbitrators were enabled to understand our claims. By singular inadvertence, a like exigency was not provided for by the British Government. So, the foreign arbitrators could read the American "case" in French, but had to bring to the "opposition case" an inferior knowledge of the English tongue. This practice was legitimate, if sharp, on the part of the United States.

Since the English Revolution of 1688, French has been the prevailing language of diplomacy, though it is almost an axiom of international law that every country has a right to use its own tongue. It was the ascendency of Louis XIV. and the supremacy of Napoleon I. that imposed the French tongue on the Ambassadors of the other Powers, and, in several treaties expressed in French, protests were inserted to the effect that the employment of that language was not to form a precedent. This was the case at the great Congress of Vienna, in 1815, which was personally attended by the Emperor of Russia and half-a-dozen other sovereigns, besides a crowd of Princes, and a number of eminent publicists, including Talleyrand, Metternich, Wellington, and Castlereagh. The German States have now been very touchy about the matter. Under Bismarck's administration, diplomatic documents have usually been written in German. Not until 1832, when Mr. Canning became Foreign Minister of England, was the course adopted of substituting English for French in diplomatic communications with foreign States. Such is the practice here, but treaties are usually bilingual—in the language of both nations. Even at present, so much greatly has the use of the English tongue extended, that at the opening of the Berlin Congress, when Lord Beaconsfield, on the invitation of Prince Bismarck, opened the proceedings with a speech in English, he was understood by a large majority of the Plenipotentiaries whom he addressed. On subsequent occasions he spoke entirely in French. Prince Bismarck is himself able to converse in German, English, French, and Russian. In fact, a knowledge of language constitutes much of the stock in trade of modern diplomatists.

Long before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the French language was much used by cabinet and court. Her Majesty, like poor Lady Jane Grey, was highly accomplished in languages dead and living. Mary St

The Tribune.

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MONDAY, JULY 22, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks closed at 99½ cents on the dollar in gold and silver coin.

President HAYES and Attorney-General DEVENS were at Columbus, O., yesterday, and will leave this morning to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion at Newark to-day.

According to the Canada weather prophet the cold term will be upon us between now and the 25th inst., to be followed in August by another period of great heat lasting two or three weeks. There are still many localities where people pray for the realization of the first half of the prediction, and are willing to let the latter half take care of itself.

The very natural chagrin of the French at seeing England sitting at the mouth of the Nile is at last coming to the surface, and all Paris is impreating Minister WADDINGTON for allowing the consummation of DISRAELI'S bargain with Turkey. GAMBETTA has taken the popular side of the question, and it is thought that WADDINGTON'S explanations will fail to render his place in the Cabinet tenable, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of outside Courts to protect him.

A press dispatch from Winona, Minn., relative to the condition and prospects of the wheat crop, represents that previous reports of damage by reason of unfavorable weather have been exaggerated, and that the outlook is nothing like so bad as it has been made to appear. The damage by blight and rust is by well-informed millers and grain-buyers estimated at not to exceed 10 per cent, and not over 2 per cent prostrated by wind and rain, so that, taking into account Minnesota's increased acreage of 25 per cent, it is thought that last year's yield of 35,000,000 bushels will be considerably surpassed.

The wholesale petitions received at the Treasury Department for the pardon of South Carolina moonshiners convicted of illicit distillery frauds come at an unfavorable time just when the authorities of that State have organized a demonstration of resistance to the authority of the Federal Government in the matter of the transfer to the United States Court of the cases of the four internal revenue officers indicted for the killing of a whisky-thief in self-defense while in the discharge of their duty as officers. Under the present circumstances, the pardon of the large number of moonshiners now in the toils would be regarded as added evidence of the weakness and inability of the Federal Government to impose penalties for the violation of its laws, as well as of the power of Gov. HAMPTON, through whom the petitions for pardon are forwarded, to get the guilty parties out of the scrape.

There have been two dismissals of persons holding positions under the Government on account of refusal to contribute to the Campaign Committee's fund, together with a degree of offensive insolence in each case that of itself was sufficient cause for removal. One was the Virginia Postmaster who, not content with a brief and respectful note declining to accede to the request, saw fit to indulge in an impertinent reply to the effect that he would cheerfully contribute toward the funeral expenses of the Republican party after its demise in 1880. Another, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, and a brother of the ex-Commander of the Rebel private Shenandoah, was at some pains to offer a gratuitous affront to the Committee, announcing that he was an out-and-out Democrat, and did not propose to help buy a club to break his own head. No instance has been reported, and none can occur under the President's ample assurance that compulsory assessments should not be tolerated, where an employe of the Government has been dismissed for politely refusing to contribute to the campaign fund. The commonest civility will protect everybody from martyrdom.

Ament a very proper rebuke recently administered to Mr. JOHN M. PALMER for improving every occasion to libel or sneer at Chicago, that sensitive gentleman tells the story of his life,—how he drove team forty-five years ago at $8 a month, how he paid for his board when he went to school, how he went into the army on the Anti-State Sovereignty side, how he was elected Governor (by the Republicans), etc., etc. After this very interesting recital of an interesting career, Mr. PALMER plaintively remarks: "*And now* Mr. JOHN M. PALMER asks Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL to read the article copied above from his columns, and, after doing so, confess that he ought to be ashamed of it." The article referred to has been re-read, and we find that the gravamen of the charge against Mr. PALMER is that he regarded with satisfaction what he represented to be Chicago's failure to cleanse the river. Instead of being ashamed of this charge, we think it was a very mild retort to Mr. PALMER'S malicious reference to what would have been a serious misfortune to Chicago if the conditions actually existed as Mr. PALMER stated them. Here is what PALMER said:

THE CHICAGO RIVER.

The Chicago papers complain of the filthy and putrid condition of the river, and are beginning to propose all sorts of expedients to cleanse it, but it appears that the entire civil-engineering skill of Chicago is unequal to the task. Many years ago the "deep cut" was made at the expense of the City of Chicago for the purpose of draining the river into the canal, but all the devices applied were insufficient to determine whether the canal drained the river or the river drained the canal. After the great fire in Chicago, an act was passed by the General Assembly to pay the city $3,500,000 for this work, which was of *no benefit to the State*, and which was simply an *abortive* attempt at a local improvement, and the money was paid, but nobody could ever find out what was done with it (!). We wish the Chicago people the best possible luck in their attempt to abate their local nuisance, but we protest in advance against any claim on the State.

If Mr. PALMER will read over his own words, perhaps he may be candid enough to admit what is apparent to any other reader, viz.: that his slur was gratuitous, and evinced a malice he ought to be ashamed of,—especially as that malice is directed against the chief city of the State, which he is understood to be desirous of representing in the United States Senate. Mr. PALMER is not pursuing a course calculated to conciliate the favor of any Democratic members of the Legislature who may go to Springfield from Cook County, and who may have some voice in the choice of Senator.

When Mr. PALMER calls the drainage necessary to existence among a population of half a million of Illinoisans, who pay a fifth of the State taxes, "a work of no benefit to the State," he exhibits remarkable ideas of what constitutes State interests. Nearly the whole population of the State has intimate and enormously extensive commercial relations with this city, and they are all deeply interested in its health and welfare. Nor was the deepening of the canal an "abortive attempt" to improve either the navigation of this State work, or the drainage of this city, but, on the whole, a success worth all it cost, and more too,—although its capacity after heavy rains may not equal the demands upon it. "Nobody could ever find out," he says, "what was done with the money to make the deep cut." We are justified in pronouncing this statement a malicious falsehood. The money was honestly and economically expended; there are millions of cubic yards of earth and stone lying on the banks of the canal to show what was "done with the money."

Mr. PALMER must keep in mind that THE TRIBUNE has not criticised his administration when he was the Republican Governor of Illinois, nor his army career when he was fighting for National Sovereignty against State Sovereignty and the right of Secession put into practice; for, if a State is "sovereign," the Union is subordinate, and the "State" has the right to secede. So that his reference to his political career was uncalled for, as were the slurs on Chicago which occasioned THE TRIBUNE'S remarks.

AN ILL-CONSIDERED OPINION.

Senator JONES, of Nevada, did some good work in the cause of silver-remonetization, but is now disposed to nullify it by extending aid and encouragement to those who are in favor of an irredeemable, absolute scrip currency, and the other political fallacies allied to that lunacy. This gentleman has recently been interviewed by a New York *Graphic* reporter, and says he has information to the effect that "this new National party is growing very rapidly throughout the West," and that he "would not be at all surprised to hear that the 'Nationals' will control the next Congress." He added that he favored the demands of the Nationals "in a measure," and though opposed to "inflating the country with tons of fiat currency," he was in favor of any measure or policy which "will bring the greatest relief to the greatest number." Among these possible measures he mentioned with approval the suggestions that the Government settle the "industrious poor" on the public lands, give employment to the many on the public works, and inaugurate a further system of great public improvements; which means that the taxpayers of the United States are to be saddled with a national-soup-house scheme which may cost them thousands of millions of dollars.

It would be difficult to condense a larger amount of political folly into so small a compass than Senator JONES expressed in this interview. His "information" as to the strength of the Nationals "throughout the West" must be drawn from sources not open to the public press and other diligent inquirers, and if he believes that the "absolutists" will control the next Congress, that belief must be based upon the theory that there are a good many Republicans of his way of thinking who will act with the Greenbackers and Democrats to break down the excellent financial system which lacks the single declaration of resumption to be complete. Senator JONES approves the "National" schemes "in a measure," but says he is opposed to "inflating the country with tons of greenbacks." Certainly no statement can be more inconsequential than this. If he is opposed to an inflation of the absolute scrip, then what sympathy can he have with the Nationals, or what plan has he for bringing about "the greatest relief for the greatest number"? If the Resumption act should be repealed by the present Congress at the December session, or if the next Congress shall again order a suspension of specie-payments after resumption shall have been successfully brought about under the law, such action would be a contraction of the currency unless measures were taken to increase the volume of paper. With the Resumption law repealed, or suspension explicitly declared by Congress, the greenbacks would be an irredeemable paper currency, and would drive and keep out of circulation all the coin resources of the country.

Mr. JONES was one of the strongest advocates for silver remonetization; but the silver will not circulate, and remonetization will have been in vain, unless resumption shall be brought about. The business of the country, then, would be thrown back upon irredeemable paper currency, fluctuating in value from day to day. Would this provide relief for anybody? Senator JONES' position is manifestly anomalous.

But Mr. JONES seems also to partake of the Communistic theories of affording relief by settling the "industrious poor" on public lands at taxpayers' expense, and by entering upon a gigantic system of "public improvements," including, we presume, the construction of Texas Pacific railroads, the digging of James River canals, and the leveeing of the Mississippi River for the benefit of the cotton planters. If there were no more than these three items, an expenditure of at least $2,000,000,000 would be provided for, which would merely whet the appetite and the greed of the construction rings, the emigration rings, and the other swindling rings that would be started under Government patronage. If Senator JONES is opposed to "inflating the country with tons of greenbacks" in order to meet this expense, then the only way to carry out his wild schemes of settling the public lands and making the public improvements would be to raise money by the issue of Government bonds and the levying of taxes. It would be necessary, then, to more than double the interest-bearing debt of the United States, and this would double the taxes which the people now pay for the support of the National Government. This is a proposition which Senator JONES would probably not dare to make in so many words, but it is precisely what would result from his mischievous programme. We suspect, however, that he would consent to "inflate the country with tons of irredeemable greenbacks" (which is precisely what the Nationals want to do) before he would incur the popular displeasure of a proposition to double up the interest-bearing debt and double the taxes. It is curious that a man who lives in a specie country (Nevada) should be infected with the irredeemable scrip lunacy. Probably it is because he stays away from there.

THE HYDE PARK TAX-EATERS.

That the people of Hyde Park are governed nearly to death is very evident from Mr. ELLIOTT ANTHONY'S argument in the County Court in resisting the payment of certain illegal taxes levied there. In addition to the State and County Governments, which heavily tax the unfortunate property-owners in Hyde Park, there is a Village Government, a Town Government, a Board of Education (of which there seem to be two branches), and the Park Commissioners, all of whom are trying to see which set of authorities can do most in fleecing the unfortunate taxpayers and increasing the local debt. It seems that the Village Government, which corresponds to our City Government, has been superimposed upon the township organization, and has added a new set of tax-eaters without relieving the people of any portion of the old set. According to the law, the village taxes should be assessed and collected by the county authorities, and then turned over to the Village Treasurer, as in the case of the city taxes; but Hyde Park maintains a separate system of tax-gathering, and pays salaries to President and Board of Trustees, an Assessor, a Collector, a Comptroller, an Accountant, an Attorney, etc., etc. The President of the Board of Trustees is voted a salary, though entitled only to a *per diem* for actual service; and taxes, reaching one year as high as $224,000, are squeezed out of the people for the support of an unlawful and unnecessary crowd of tax-devourers, in addition to the taxes assessed and collected by the proper authorities. Besides the regular village officers, there appears to be a double set of school authorities—a Board of Education for part of the town, and School-Directors for other parts—who claim the right to levy enormous taxes, and have proceeded to do so, though it is doubtful whether either of these bodies can claim a legal existence.

But it is not alone in the matter of taxes for current expenses that should never be incurred that the people of Hyde Park have been made to bleed and suffer; the debt has been enormously, and probably unlawfully, increased by these different sets of tax-eaters. The bonded debt of the village is about $600,000, while that of the South Park Board, which is a lien on Hyde Park property, amounts to $1,616,000. This appears to be in addition to the original park assessments, paid in installments, amounting to $1,800,000 in Hyde Park, $800,000 in Lake, and $700,000 in the South Division of Chicago, and outside of the annual tax of $200,000 to $300,000 collected by the South Park Board. It seems that, by the terms of the South Park bonds, the Towns of Hyde Park, Lake, and South Chicago are severally bound, so that each is liable for the whole amount. Then the debt of Hyde Park includes not merely the $600,000 bonds issued by the village, but also the $1,616,000 of park bonds, making in the aggregate over $2,200,000 of indebtedness, which is greatly in excess of the constitutional limit of 5 per cent on the State valuation of the property. Mr. ANTHONY quotes a recent decision of the Supreme Court, construing this constitutional provision, which holds that the limitation applies to official bodies so that "they cannot, either separately or conjointly, transcend that limit." The Constitution says that the "aggregate" indebtedness shall not exceed 5 per cent. Any other construction, Mr. ANTHONY contends, would enable the city or village to incur a 5 per cent indebtedness, the School Board another 5 per cent, the Board of Public Works another 5 per cent, the Police another 5 per cent, the Water Commissioners another 5 per cent, the Park Commissioners another 5 per cent, and so on,—all mortgaging, it must be remembered, the very same property. So loose a construction as this would defeat the very purpose of the constitutional limitation and enable the tax-eaters to cover the property of the taxpayers with mortgages up to its full value; in other words, confiscation would then be possible and "lawful."

Mr. ANTHONY has made some very strong points against the Hyde Park system, or systems, for tax-devouring, and it is not surprising that property-owners should resist payment, which, if continuously made, will eat up their property in a few years. The most discouraging feature about the abuses that have thus been exposed is that they are practiced, not by any band of Communists or ward-bummers, but by a coterie of broadcloth, starched-shirt, patent-leather-boots, and silk-hat gentlemen, who seem to have developed at once peculiar rapacity and ingenuity in the tax-eating business.

Greenbackism has been greatly modified since it was first mooted. It has been stripped of its crudity, and rounded into a system. It is laying the foundation for a new system of political economy,—a system which is notan apology for the injustice of the present order of things. "but one which will snower the riches of Nature into the laps of starving millions."—*Terre Haute Express (Jail organ).*

We should say it had been "greatly modified since it was first mooted." Greenbackism, as now taught by BRICK POMEROY and his Terre Haute *Express* disciple, is like the fellow's jack-knife which had been "modified" to the extent of five new blades and seven new handles.

Greenbacks were originally legal-tender Treasury-notes, payable to bearer, and fundable into 5-20 bonds at the pleasure of the holder. The latter provision was subsequently repealed; but the other, declaring the greenbacks "payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States," was never repealed. The act of March 18, 1869, declares as follows: "The faith of the United States is also solemnly pledged to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes [greenbacks] in coin," and the Resumption act of 1875 provides for their actual redemption on and after Jan. 1, 1879, in coin on demand. Such is the law of "greenbackism." But the people who have called themselves Greenbackers have very different ideas and intentions on the subject. Their scheme, as formulated by such statesmen as BRICK POMEROY, SAM CARY, and the editor of the Terre Haute *Express*, is to replace the greenbacks by unlimited issues of absolute, fiat scrip, payable never, and redeemable in nothing.

The party itself has changed from the name of "Greenbackers" into "Nationals," and their proposed money has been transmogrified from greenbacks into "absolute, fiat" scrip. They are no longer Greenbackers, for the sufficient reason that they no longer propose to issue greenbacks, because a greenback is a *note* promising to pay the bearer coin equal to its face, on and after the 1st of next January. The least promise ever made by the greenbacks was to pay the bearer the amount of their face at the Treasury of the United States; and that, of course, meant payment in lawful money; and there was no lawful money in the United States at the time the law was enacted authorizing the issue of greenbacks, except gold and silver coins of the United States. The original promise was, therefore, to redeem them in coin.

Bear in mind, they are always described in the law as "United States Treasury-*notes*." And the meaning of the word "note," in relation to money, is a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. A "greenback" is a printed paper issued by the National Government, acknowledging that it owes a debt in "dollars" to the bearer, of the amount stated on the face of the paper, and promising payment thereof in "dollars"—*i. e.*, coin—at the Treasury of the United States.

The BRICK-POMEROY-DAN-VOORHEES-SAM-CARY-ites propose to abolish this sort of currency altogether, and to issue in its place bits of paper which they call "absolute, fiat money," which will read, "This is a dollar." Such scraps of "absolute" paper are to be legal-tender money, and all the people of the United States are to be compelled by penal statutes to exchange their properly and credits for the stuff, whether it is worth anything or not.

The Terre Haute *Express*, therefore, speaks truly when it says that "Greenbackism has been greatly modified since it was first mooted." Revolutionized would be a more appropriate word than "modified"; for, according to the "new system of political economy," there is not a vestige left of the original greenback note. An entirely different thing has been substituted by POMEROY, VOORHEES, CARY & Co. It is what the *Express* calls "the new system of political economy" which "will shower riches into the lap of starving millions." This absolute, fiat scrip is to fall into the mouths of the masses as did the Jewish manna in the wilderness; and, like a free Gospel, people will get it without money and without price. Our good "Uncle Sam" will set his printing-presses at work, and strike off enough of the "absolute, fiat scrip" to make everybody rich and independent.

THE HALIFAX FISHERIES AWARD.

More light has been thrown upon the Halifax fisheries award by the Boston correspondent of the New York *Times*. If the feeling in that city is at all represented by him, dissatisfaction with the award is more decided there even than in the West, and the indisposition to paying it no doubt as strong. Some of the new facts that have come out relate to the American Commissioner, ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, who, it is shown, was incompetent to represent the country properly. It is rumored that he is a person of unsound mind; and, whether this be true or not, there can be no doubt that he lacked both the experience and the ability to argue the American case. It is intimated also that Mr. KELLOGG was improperly influenced by Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, who passed one summer at Pittsfield, where Mr. KELLOGG'S home is. The THORNTONS were naturally social lions in that quiet New-England village, and they showed marked consideration for the KELLOGGS. The result was that an intimacy sprung up between the families; and it is said that the nomination of Mr. KELLOGG was afterwards procured by Sir EDWARD THORNTON through Mr. DAWES.

Another remarkable statement, which, on the face of it, seems almost incredible, is that the two British members of the Commission—GALT and DELFOSSE—raised the verdict from $4,500,000 to $5,500,000 after KELLOGG had refused to agree to the first sum. They added a million, it is supposed, partly to punish KELLOGG, and partly to anticipate and provide for a reduction of the total to the amount agreed upon. They seem to have been guided, indeed, throughout the negotiations, not by considerations of right or justice, and never to have attempted to arrive at an exact mathematical measure of the damage or benefit conferred by the treaty. They made rough guesses by the million and half-million, adding or subtracting as their prejudices suggested. We are quite prepared to believe, what the *Times* correspondent asserts to be a fact, that "The feeling in Halifax was that our Government had got from Great Britain in the Geneva award several millions of dollars more than it was entitled to, and that this surplus should be restored in the way of compensation for the alleged fishery damages." Not the least of the blunders made by Mr. FISH in this unfortunate business was in agreeing to the selection of Halifax as the place for holding the sessions of the Commission. With two of the Commissioners avowedly in the British interest, and the third a personal friend of the British Minister, it would seem only decent to have the local feeling at least neutral.

The news about DELFOSSE is that he is soon to be appointed Belgian Minister to Great Britain, a position which he has long coveted. This appointment would be appropriate. Mr. DELFOSSE, we think, deserves this, and far more from his own Government and the Government of Great Britain. It is to be hoped that he will receive a more substantial reward from his services when the award is paid,—if it ever is. The fact should never be lost sight of that, though a Belgian subject, he was in this case a British advocate and Judge. In this delicate and onerous office he discharged his duty impartially,—as a Belgian,—and repaid, or sought to repay, vicariously (out of the United States Treasury) part of the debt which his country owes to Great Britain.

The circumstances which have been recited, while they aggravate the injury, do not relieve the United States from their obligation. It is unfortunate that our case was tried before a packed court in a place specially prejudiced against us; but our own Minister of Foreign Affairs gave away our case on these points. For the judicial taint in the verdict, which makes it both voidable and void, we have to thank the extra-official zeal of the Commission. In their eagerness to satisfy the British Government, they disregarded their instructions and trampled on the treaty under which they were organized. They were specially directed in the treaty to estimate the value of two concessions made by the United States to Canada,—the concession of free importation of Canadian fish-products into the United States, and the right of Canadians to fish in American waters. The money-value of these privileges, according to the treaty, should have been set-off against the value of the rights conceded by Canada to the United States. The Commission not only neglected to make the set-off, but denied that the privileges in question were valuable. Now, it is a notorious fact, recorded in the minutes of the Joint-High Commission, that the Canadians refused to treat at all until the privilege of free importation of Canadian fish-products into the United States was conceded to them. They esteemed it so valuable that they made it the basis of all the subsequent negotiations. The Commission, therefore, violated not only the letter but the spirit of the treaty when they decided that the privilege in question had no value at all. On this ground, and this ground alone, President HAYES, under the act of Congress, not only may but ought to refuse to pay the verdict.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

The London *Times* of July 9 publishes the full text of the convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, signed June 4 by Mr. LAYARD, the English Ambassador at Constantinople, and SAFVET Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in behalf of the two Powers. The treaty is very short, consisting of but two articles. The first provides:

If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms.

The *quid pro quo* which Turkey engages to give is as follows:

In return, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government, and for the protection, of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

The second article of the treaty simply provides for the time of ratification. On the same day of the signing of the treaty proper, an annex was signed which gives some interesting details of the conditions of the Cyprus occupation, agreed to by England. She consents by the treaty that a Mussulman religious tribunal shall "continue to take exclusive cognizance of the Mussulman population of the island"; that a Mussulman resident, in conjunction with a British delegate, shall "superintend the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus; that she will pay to the Porte "whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island"; that Turkey may sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Government, the produce of which does not form a part of the public revenue; and that the English Government, "through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated." The last clause of the annex provides that, if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the war, England will evacuate Cyprus and the entire treaty will be at an end. Of course, as Russia has no intention of ever abandoning the territory she has gained in Armenia, England will hold on to Cyprus until some superior force makes her give it up. The nature of the reforms which Turkey promises to make in Asia, in exchange for English protection, will now be looked for with interest, as well as the additional guarantees for their performance which England may exact of Turkey.

The Hon. CHARLES FOSTER has not yet publicly accepted the nomination for Congress in the Seventh (Toledo) District of Ohio. The Cincinnati *Times* undertakes to explain the cause of his reticence or hesitation to accept. It says:

The trouble with Mr. FOSTER is this: If he runs in his own district (the Seventh) he is certain to be beaten, but the defeat would be no disgrace, owing to the large Democratic majority there, and he would still have open to him the chance for the Gubernatorial nomination. On the other hand, if he runs in the Seventh District there is a fair chance of his remaining in Congress, but a possibility, also, of his defeat,—and a defeat in a Republican district would be very humiliating. The case is not easy to make; but possibly the report that some of the anti-HAYES Republicans in the Seventh District were already at work to secure his defeat may have had something to do with guiding his decision.

As to the political status of the Seventh District as it now stands, the following table exhibits the result at the last two elections:

TILDEN AND HAYES VOTE, 1876.

	Rep. majority.	Dem. majority.
Lucas	1,369	....
Ottawa	....	872
Sandusky	....	208
Wood	854	....
Hancock	....	404
	2,203	1,574
Hayes' majority	629	....

WEST AND BISHOP VOTE, 1877.

	Rep. majority.	Dem. majority.
Lucas	....	434
Ottawa	....	103
Sandusky	....	717
Wood	307	488
Hancock	....	....
	307	2,187
Bishop's majority	....	2,480

From this it will be seen that the district was very close previous to last fall. HAYES beat ALLEN in 1875 470 votes in that district. Last fall the Democrats swept it by an immense majority. The district is now full of "Nationalism," Communism, and other isms, and it is believed the Republicans have suffered most by the formation of those third-party factions. So the chances of success are very doubtful at best.

A pleasant incident is related of Gov. MCCLELLAN, of New Jersey. A stranger desired to go to the mountain, but was nonplussed at finding no conveyance at hand. In his dilemma, a short, thick-set man offered him a seat in his carriage, which was eagerly accepted. The occupant of the carriage was polite, and pointed out the beauties of the region. He seemed to have the faculty of drawing men out rather than of communicating. "Gen. MCCLELLAN lives in this neighborhood, I believe," said the visitor. "He does. He has a small home on the mountain." The drive was extended. The courteous gentleman seemed to have many acquaintances. Nearly every passer on foot or in carriage lifted his hat. Public men were talked of. The stranger was about to ask about the "General," and he now wonders that he did not. The coach pulled up at an elegant mansion, and the gentleman said: "This is Gen. MCCLELLAN'S house; won't you walk in?" "And this is Gov. MCCLELLAN, I presume," said the stranger. "At your service," was the response.

The moonshiners in the South carry on an extensive business in the manufacture of illicit whisky. The stills are mostly located in mountain-gorges, difficult of access and hard to discover. There are hundreds of these "crooked" stills at work in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. It requires a large force of revenue officers to enforce the laws against the moonshiners. What with officials, deputies, detectives, and an occasional armed force, a little army is maintained in what may be called the whisky districts. The sympathies of the people generally are with the moonshiners, and bitterly opposed to the authorities. The whisky tax is denounced as odious; and the fraudulent distillers are regarded with a certain admiration, for they are daring fellows who defy a Government which is collecting an unpopular tax. Some of the moonshiners make $100 to $300 a week, and, when their cheap apparatus is seized, they run off and set up another still in some other nook or corner of the mountains. The whisky tax is specially unpopular among the ex-Rebels because it is an invention of war-times, and they can see no good the War did them. They argue that the Government ought not to interfere with "poor men trying to make an honest living." Suppose it should cease to interfere with the moonshiners, how long would it be that a single gallon of highwines would pay the excise? Moonshiners would spread over the United States as plentifully as the grasshoppers that invaded Kansas. The Southern moonshiners must be interfered with and suppressed, unless the Government intends to abandon the excise on whisky, and make up the deficiency in some other way; and what way?

What was originally the "Greenbacker party" was changed at Toledo, last winter, into the "National." It is right to change the name, because the party, under the influence of its advance thinkers, had moved on far away from any position on the currency question that a greenback could cover. A greenback is simply a Government *note* promising to pay the bearer its face in coin at the Treasury of the United States. The party that met in Toledo last winter proposed to do nothing of the sort. They assembled for the purpose of formulating the doctrine of "absolute" paper money, which is a wholly different currency from one composed of greenbacks. An "absolute" piece of paper makes no promise to pay money to anybody, but calls itself a "dollar," the same as a gold or silver coin is money. The name of Greenbackers was, therefore, very properly dropped. But the name substituted by the "new school of political economy" is undescriptive and deceptive. "National" conveys the idea of anti-State-sovereignty, and properly belongs to the Republicans. The "new school" should call themselves the "Paper-Manna" party, or "Absolute-Fiatists," or the "Paper-Shower-of-Riches" party, or some name which will indicate the principles of "BRICK" and his disciples.

The *Army and Navy Journal* contrasts the extravagance of "those pampered favorites of fortune," the army officers, with the economy practiced by Congressmen. There were six army officers, traveling under orders, and an investigating committee going over the same route at public expense. The army officers handed in a bill of $5.25 for seven meals, with $1.50 for porterage, and the last charge was disallowed. The Congressmen, on the other hand, had a bill for the following items, that was paid:

2 cases of Mumm's Dry Verzenay, at $24 a case	$ 48.00
1 dozen 1830 brandy	38.00
300 imported cigars, at $10	45.00
1½ dozen Vino de Pasto sherry	12.00
10½ pounds Stilton cheese, at 75c	7.88
9 pounds Cheddar cheese, at 60c	4.50
1 can cream crackers	1.25
1 can of Bent's water crackers	3.25
2 dozen assorted meats	12.00
2 large jars assorted pickles	1.30
1 trunk	4.00
1 do. do. Old Stag whisky	15.00
Hatchet and corkscrew	1.75
Total	$196.43

There is one paper in St. Louis which has the honesty to own up that nothing like the heat of that city for a week past has ever been known in this country. It is the St. Louis *Post*; and, that our readers may see the difference between a truthful, consistent newspaper like the *Post*, and an untruthful, malicious newspaper like the *Globe-Democrat*, we make the following extract from the columns of the former: "For more than a week, day and night, the thermometer has stood continuously at a higher average than we have any record of in this city during its whole existence. In fact, we do not believe that so continuous a high temperature has ever been known in any great city within the limits of the United States." We are glad to find our assertions confirmed by such a respectable and reliable newspaper, and to know that our sympathy was not wasted.

Gen. GARFIELD has been talking with the editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, and defines his views of the political situation in emphatic language. He believes "A return of the Democrats to power would be the restoration of the Southern leaders to as absolute control as they had in BUCHANAN'S time. Their purpose would be to fertilize their impoverished country with streams of appropriations from the National Treasury. Every pretext for spending money in the South—levees, railroads, harbors, rivers, public buildings, and the like—will be seized upon. Last session the Northern Democrats entreated and swore to no avail. The Southern men were immovable. Some admitted the political folly of their course, but said their constituents demanded liberal appropriations, and they dared not resist."

The votes cast for delegates to the California Constitutional Convention at the late election have been officially counted, and show that there are eighty-one Non-Partisans elected, fifty-one Workingmen, eleven Republicans, seven Democrats, and two Independents. The total number of delegates is 152, of which seventy-seven are a majority. The Non-Partisans, therefore, will have a majority of five. But it is said that some of the Non-Partisan delegates are as hostile to the Chinese and to the railroad and land monopolists as the Workingmen themselves, and will act with the latter on these subjects. The total number of votes cast at the election was only 80,000,—a little more than half the full vote of the State.

No paper in the country shouted "Cæsarism" more lustily and loudly than the New York *Herald* during the last year of GRANT'S last term. It now makes this friendly remark in rebuke of those who are talking of nothing but a third term:

But there seems to us to be a sort of indecency in this dragging of Gen. GRANT'S name into the political field. Even if he were the insatiably ambitious man many pretend, it should yet be remembered that he is traveling abroad after as long and severe a term of duty as any public man ever had in this country; he is enjoying a pleasure to which he looked forward for many years; he has not put forth any, the least, pretensions to a renomination; and he is entitled by his long public service to be at least consulted before he is discussed as a candidate.

The *Alta California* complains that the number of women speculators in San Francisco is constantly increasing, and that their attendance at the Boards is just as punctual and regular as that of the opposite sex. It says that "Day after day in the galleries of the respective Stock Boards can be seen the haggard countenances of the female stock speculators, with cares of home, children, and husband evidently left behind, their souls wrapped up in the mutations of their favorite investments." A good deal of speculation is carried on by the women of New York, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, but ordinarily they operate through their brokers, and are never seen on 'Change.

Mr. JAMES MCELROY, 17 years of age, was recently sentenced in New York to two years' imprisonment for stealing a nickel. This may well be considered a great hardship on young MCELROY, not exactly because he had to go to State's Prison for stealing, but because he will be disgraced forever in the eyes of his prison associates. In these days of robbing the depositors of savings banks and the defalcations of public and private officials for large amounts, the man who descends so low as to take a nickel is a proper person for the finger of scorn to be pointed at.

Out of respect to those constituents who are opposed to the Commune, Senator THURMAN will lay aside his red "bandanner," and blow his nose upon a white pocket-handkerchief during the coming campaign. That old red handkerchief and the flag of the Commune are too much alike to suit the simple-minded people of Ohio.

The *L.-O.* seems aggrieved that THE TRIBUNE did not receive the delinquent-tax list to print; THE TRIBUNE might have had it by imitating the *L.-O.'s* method of procuring such jobs

THERMIDOR.

Overcoats Frequently in Use Yesterday on the Streets of Chicago.

Southern and Central Cities Still Sweltering in the Heat.

Poor St. Louis Gets a Little of Our Breeze, and Cools Off to 90.

CHICAGO.

Mr. Everett, of the National Tube Works of this city, and residing on Forty-seventh street, was affected by the intense heat of last Wednesday, but, becoming better, he yesterday attempted a ride on horseback, when he was again prostrated. He will probably recover.

A case of sunstroke occurred last Wednesday which has not been hitherto reported. The victim was a laborer named Richard Bouzan, employed in the Archer avenue coal-yard of Maurice Dunne. He was struck at half-past 12 while going home to dinner, and was taken to his boarding-house, No. 134 Summer street. He is slowly recovering.

Among the fatal sunstroke cases reported in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday was that of an unknown laboring man, found in an alley off Thirty-second street, between Rhodes and Vernon avenues, and who, it was stated, died before a doctor could be summoned. There was an ugly report current yesterday that the man had not received proper medical attention; that the doctor summoned had refused to touch him, or relieve him in any way; and that he had been left lying out in the boiling sun until he died.

A TRIBUNE reporter at once repaired to the scene, and developed the particulars as follows: It seems that at a late hour Wednesday night the man was identified by Maurice Dunne, coal and wood dealer, as a Bohemian in his employ, living with a wife and two children at No. 33 Finnell street. At 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon he complained of sickness, and left his work at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. He passed along the latter thoroughfare to Thirty-second street, where he indiscreetly left the road and started west across the open lots. When he reached Rhodes avenue he was seen to fall, and then to rise again and attempt to walk further. He fell several times before reaching the alley. The residents near by thought at first he was drunk, but picked him up and carried him into the shade of the alley, where restoratives were brought, but the man died within twenty minutes after the doctor arrived.

Less far the facts show decidedly against the rumor of neglect, but beyond this there are two sides to the story. On the one hand Dr. Nute, the attending physician, claims that he was not summoned until full half an hour after the stroke occurred, and that the people had allowed all that valuable time to pass without doing anything for the man; and thinks it not impossible that he might have saved him had he been notified at once. On the other hand, the residents state that scarcely five minutes elapsed before the arrival of medical aid, and that the doctor could do nothing to help the stricken man. It is not claimed that the man could have been saved by proper appliances.

An unknown man was sunstruck Saturday at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and was taken away in an express wagon.

Patrick Clackey, of No. 87 Henry street, who was sunstruck Saturday afternoon, was reported dead yesterday afternoon. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The weather to-day was much cooler than any day for two weeks past, the mercury ranging several degrees lower than it has since the heated term set in. A stiff northwest breeze prevailed all day, cooling and invigorating the atmosphere to a delightful degree, and St. Louis has returned almost to her normal condition. Only three heat cases were treated at the Dispensary to-day, and at this writing no outside cases have been reported. To use a slang term, the sunstroke business in this city is "played out."

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—There were nineteen cases of heat and sickness arising therefrom treated at the Dispensary to-day.

The daily number of deaths caused directly or indirectly by heat since the hot term set in as follows:

July 8	1

HERMIDOR.

Frequently in Use Yesterday on the Streets of Chicago.

and Central Cities Sweltering in the Heat.

nis Gets a Little of Our ce, and Cools Off to 90.

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...July 20.—There were nineteen ...and sickness arising therefrom ... Dispensary to-day. ...mber of deaths caused directly ...heat since the hot term set in as ...

.....	1
.....	3
.....	3
.....	8
.....	15
.....	25
.....	38
.....	33
.....	23
.....	23
.....	1
.....	184

...ord for to-day is not yet made ...probably not exceed three. The ...cases received at the Dispen... ...same time were 193, of which ...lie at the Dispensary. It is ...that the physicians at the hos... ...cases received by them ...sary were in better condition ...eived from other sources, and ...died. This seems to argue in ...tment adopted at the Dispensa... ...as been criticised to some de... ...unquestionably heroic in the ...hat term.

...er of heat cases received at ...ast night was ninety-two, of ...died.

...tements it will be seen that ...t of the deaths by heat have ...ractice, or were of those per... ...suddenly and fatally stricken ...and dead in bed.

...ed term is by no means abated, ...e has been no immediate ...Vt., yesterday killed an aged scissors-grinder, ...named James Patrick Spellman. The murder ...originated in a quarrel about payment for grind...ing two razors.

THE PRESIDENT.

His Visit to Ohio—The Distinguished Party Which Will Join Him at the Newark Reunion.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—The President attended church this morning, spending the balance of the day in a quiet way at the residence of Gen. Mitchell. The Presidential party will leave in a special car for Newark in the morning to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion to-morrow. Gov. Bishop and several companies of militia will also leave on a special train to take part in the day's festivities. Gen. Sherman will also be present.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—President Hayes and Attorney-General Devens spent the day quietly here, resting from their journey. They attended service at the Broad Street M. E. Church this forenoon. To-morrow morning they leave for the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion at Newark, O. Gen. Sherman, who accompanied the President as far as Newark, has been spending Sunday at his old home in Lancaster, and will also be present. Gen. Sheridan is expected. Gen. Garfield, Gov. Hoadley, Gen. Durbin Ward, and a large number of civil and military dignitaries will be at the Reunion, and there will be military organizations from all parts of the State. On the arrival of the President a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. At 10 o'clock the procession will form and march to the Licking County Fair Grounds. An address of welcome will be made by Gen. William Warner, followed by an oration by Gen. W. A. Kiefer, of Springfield. There will then be a grand review and dinner at the grounds to the veterans and invited guests. In the evening there will be a reception to the President, the General of the Army, and the Governor, at the Lansing House, followed by fireworks and a banquet.

BENNETT'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, July 21.—James Gordon Bennett is in communication with the Navy Department regarding the Arctic exploration, and proposes converting the yacht Dauntless into a screw steamer, and sending her to the North Pole by way of Spitzbergen, asking only that the Navy Department furnish officers, men, and provisions for the voyage. The Jeannette, which Mr. Bennett has fitted out for the Arctic Seas by way of Behring's Straits, is now on her way to San Francisco.

CRIME.

CRIMINAL ELOPEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—The pleasant little village of Rockwood, situated a few miles from Detroit, was thrown into a state of excitement to-day by the discovery that Charles Butler, a man somewhat advanced in years, and a widower, had eloped with Ada Burton, an 18-year-old miss residing with her parents within a stone's throw of Butler's residence. The girl has been taking music lessons under the tuition of a Detroit music teacher, and has been in the habit of coming to the city two or three times a week. It is supposed that in their trips between Rockwood and Detroit, the two conceived the idea of eloping. Butler left a wife and several children. He took away about $7,000. The detectives claim that the couple fled to New York, with the intention of going either to Europe or Texas.

HOMICIDE.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Last night, about midnight, on Bank street, near Frankfort, a man named John Masterson was shot and almost instantly killed by David Mullyne. The parties had quarreled in a saloon earlier in the evening, and Masterson, with three others, had been following Mullyne about the streets. Mullyne, fearing an assault, fired, he claims, in self-defense.

AN ABSCONDER.

BUFFALO, July 21.—James E. Tolliver, bookkeeper for C. P. Markie & Sons, of Pittsburg, has been arrested here, charged with embezzling $10,000 from his employers. He absconded on the 15th of May with Annie Berry, of Steubenville, O. Six thousand dollars of the money was recovered.

MURDER.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 21.—John Dally, keeper of the State-Line House at Stamford, Vt., yesterday killed an aged scissors-grinder, named James Patrick Spellman. The murder originated in a quarrel about payment for grinding two razors.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

An Elevator and a Mill Burned Early This Morning.

A Square Block Swept Over by the Flames.

A Disastrous Conflagration in Progress at Defiance, O.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 91 at 12:10 this morning and a second alarm some seven minutes later, was caused by Officer Timothy Barrett, of the Twenty-second-Street Station, whose attention was called to flames bursting from a planing-mill fronting on Burnside street and between Sixteenth street and the tracks. When first discovered by some of the railroad yardmen and the employes of Libby's packing-house directly opposite, the flames had already reached considerable headway, and by the time of the arrival of the engines the entire mill was enveloped in a sheet of flame, and was past all salvation. At about the same time a medium-sized elevator, fronting on the tracks and just west of the mill, was discovered to be on fire. Necessarily the Fire Department was compelled to direct their attention to the burning mill, and mainly toward preventing surrounding structures from catching fire from the sparks and the intense heat. But little time and few streams could be spared for the mill, and, consequently, both structures were totally destroyed.

The burned-over district lies between Burnside and Clark streets, and between Sixteenth street and the railroad tracks, and all within this square save a house and a few sheds belonging to it, on the southwest corner of Clark street, was burned to the ground. The planing-mill was a succession of buildings, mostly two stories in height, and fronting on Sixteenth and Burnside streets. All the buildings were frame save a hollow cube of brickwork on the southeast corner, used as an office. The ranche was owned and run as a sash, door, and blind factory by W. E. Frost & Co., successors to Hall & Frost. They employed about fifty men, but in the busy season used nearly three times that number. The insurance nor the approximate loss could not be ascertained upon the ground last night with any degree of accuracy. Mr. Larned, the bookkeeper and a silent partner, was present, but the safe was in the little brick building, and he could not exactly tell. However, he thought the insurance was between $12,000 and $15,000, scattered among a dozen or a score of companies, mostly Eastern. The loss, it is claimed, will be nearly double that amount, as they had some good machines and tools.

The elevator was a frame structure covered with sheet-iron, two stories in height, with a turret in front. The first story was laid off in open sheds opening towards the car-tracks. It was built in '70 or '71 by George A. Seaverns, and was designed as a grain transfer house. It was used as such until the death of the owner, thence up to about a year ago by Williams & Co., mainly as a barley transfer house. It is heavily mortgaged, but the real owners are said to be Howe & McMullen, a Boston firm. E. C. Cole & Co., corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, are the agents. The structure was probably worth in the neighborhood of $8,000 to $10,000. The insurance, if any, is unknown.

A two-story frame house on the south side of Sixteenth street, belonging to A. Armstrong, cooper, was warped out of shape and almost to cinders by the heat. It was on fire a half dozen times.

On the side-track immediately north of the elevator were three box and one stock car. Of the former two belonged to the Toledo, Wabash & Western and one to the Canada Southern. The latter was the property of the Pan-Handle Road. All were more or less damaged. A Burlington switch engine which had been at work on the west side of the river hurried across, hoping to pull out what cars might be endangered. By this time, however, the elevator was a mass of flames, and the heat was so intense that the engines could do nothing. Some half a dozen cars belonging to the Northwestern stored on another switch, not quite half a block distant, were considerably scorched, and might have caught fire had they not received a good wetting down.

On the east side of Burnside street, immediately opposite the planing-mill, stands the soap-factory of McBride & Co. This caught fire two or three times from the intense heat, but a few douches of water spared it to its owners.

Several telegraph poles along Sixteenth street, belonging to the Western Union Company, were rendered useless by the flames, and the wires were prostrated. In this respect, however, the damage was light, and did not affect the Company's facilities.

The origin of the fire is of course a mystery. The night watchman at the Frost Mill, Patrick Murray, states that he smelled fire all the evening, and, although he rummaged about for some time in search of it, did not succeed in finding a spark until just after midnight, when he saw a bright blaze running along the cornice of the elevator, which was quite close to the mill. He started to put it out, and worked at it until the alarm was sounded. His story is not believed. The northeast corner of the mill was first discovered to be on fire by the packing-house men, and the fact that this corner of the building was burned to an ember while the other end of the building was yet in flames would seem to carry out their statements. They also say that the watchman could not a first be found. According to this party the fire, was started by a spark from a passing switch engine.

Frost & Co. have an insurance of $8,000 on the planing-mill machinery and contents. At this writing it is impossible to schedule the companies holding the risks, as the books in the office vault cannot be reached. Between 30,000 and 35,000 feet of hard wood and pine lumber was destroyed.

From late information it is ascertained that the elevator was in the hands of Isaac G. Reed & Co., of New York, the mortgagees.

At 12:44 this morning an alarm was sounded from Box 372, corner of Blue Island avenue and Fourteenth street. The fire burned only about ten minutes. A loss of about $75 was inflicted upon a barn on Centre avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

The alarm from Box 292 at half-past 1 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire under the sidewalk of St. Patrick's Church, corner of Adams and Desplaines streets. No damage.

AT DEFIANCE, O.

DEFIANCE, O., July 21.—This evening, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in Numan's livery-stable, and at this hour (12:30 a. m.) is still raging, having aleady destroyed seven buildings, among them the Crosby House. The fire is now beyond control of the firemen, and Fort Wayne and Napoleon have been telegraphed to for engines, which are now on the way here. Following is a list of the sufferers so far: Crosby House, owned and occupied by Michael Shultz; M. A. Sumner, jeweler; Henry Beltner, boots and shoes; Numan's livery-stable; John Schneider, saloon; Hill & Meyers, law office; C. Feibert, saloon; O. F. Bowman, barber. It is impossible to estimate the loss or ascertain the insurance.

AT PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 21.—The foundry of one of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' iron-mills burned out to-day. Loss, about $15,000. The glass-house, property, packing, and mixing rooms of the Thinsen Glass Company, located a square distant, caught from sparks of the foundry fire, and were also burned out. Loss here about $8,000. The glass-works are run on the co-operative plan, twenty glass-blowers being interested. The losses are fully covered by insurance. The fire caught from a core-oven in the foundry.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

DETROIT, July 21.—A fire at Grand Rapids to-day destroyed Dean & Son's agricultural works. Loss, $4,000 to $6,000; insured for $3,000.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 21.—Tom Welch, a saloon-keeper, suicided by jumping into the river to-day. Cause not assigned.

NEW COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The first bale of this season's cotton arrived here yesterday from Schulenburg, Fayette County, Tex., consigned to the St. Louis Cotton Exchange. It graded strict low middling, and sold at auction for 31 cents per pound, Messrs. Drucker & Co. being the purchasers. It will be taken to New York by the Erie & Pacific Dispatch, and sent thence to Liverpool.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.—Several young men left for Racine in two yachts last evening. In a squall about midnight between here and there one of the boats upset, and a youth named Elliot, son of Henry Elliot, of this city, after clinging to the capsized boat a while, left it and attempted to swim ashore, but was drowned. His companion, named Williams, son of Morgan S. Williams, sexton of St. Paul's Church, was saved.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 21.—William Gaulter, a steel temperer of the Chicago & Alton Shops, aged 58 years, was instantly killed last night at the Chestnut street crossing of the Chicago & Alton, by being run over by a switch engine. His neck was broken, and a foot cut off. He had lived here twenty-five years, and leaves a wife and a number of children.

A CYCLONE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—A cyclone struck North Albany to-day, sweeping through West Albany, unroofing houses, scattering the contents of lumber-yards, and destroying cattle-pens. The gas-works were so badly damaged that North Albany is in total darkness to-night. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

LIGHTNING.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 21.—During a heavy storm to-day Miss Julia McPhee and Mrs. George Byers were killed by lightning.

STILL BLUNDERING.

The Democratic Party in Ohio Deals a Craven Blow at the Soldiers of the Great War—The O'Connor Law.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 21.—Contrary to general expectation, the Democratic Board of Managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia have determined to put into immediate force the infamous O'Connor law passed by the last Legislature. This law requires every mother or guardian of an inmate of the Home who is in receipt of a pension from the Government to pay over such pension to the managers for the support of the child. It further excludes from the institution all children over 12 years of age. The number of soldiers' orphans now under its care is about 500, but, under this law, not one-fourth of them can return. If the law should be faithfully carried out, the pet institution of the Union veterans of Ohio would be virtually destroyed. Yesterday the new Board held a meeting at Xenia, and began their work. Maj. Shaw, whose management of the institution has elicited universal praise, was at first re-elected, but, upon his refusal to go before the Board and bind himself to turn out the whole force of employes and substitute Democrats, his election was reconsidered and an inexperienced man chosen to fill his place. The matrons and other officials were then notified that their positions would at once be filled by Democrats, and it was determined to carry forward the work of reorganization until the Democracy of the State should be satisfied. It is expected that the great soldiers' reunion, which will be held at Newark to-morrow, will take some action upon the matter. The veterans, without distinction of party, are indignant that the doors of an institution in which they have taken just pride should be closed by a law framed by a bounty-jumper and ex-Penitentiary convict, and they will enter their protest at the polls in October.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Veterinary Hygiene: XLVII. Development of Foul Stable-Air—The Remedy—Founder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The atmospheric air in a stable is scarcely ever as pure as the air outdoors, but is not necessarily foul and injurious to health. The purity of the same—respectively the production or development and accumulation of those admixtures which make it foul and noxious—depends upon various circumstances. As such may be mentioned: the relative size or spaciousness of the stable compared with the number and the individual size and weight of the animals it contains; the ventilation of the stable; the quality and condition of its floor, its drainage, and its general cleanness; the length of time during which it is constantly occupied; the temperature and degree of moisture within and without; the quantity and quality of the food consumed by the animals, etc. To analyze the particular effects of each of these causes is probably not necessary,—at least, would lead too far. It may suffice to state that the condition of the stable-air, and the differences as to its effect upon the health of the animals, depend principally upon the temporal or continued, and the isolated or combined, action of some or of all of those causes named, and upon the degree in which they are acting. The composition of foul or vitiated stable-air is, therefore, not always the same; neither has the latter, under all circumstances, the same effect upon the animal organism. Besides that, its injurious influence depends not exclusively upon the nature and the quantity of the noxious gases and products of decomposition, but also, to a certain extent, upon the condition and organization of the animal, and the quantity of oxygen which is needed by the animal organism within a given time. A bird, for instance, needs comparatively more oxygen than a dog; and a dog more than a horse; and a horse, which serves by his speed or by hard work, and is fed with very nutritious food,—in which, therefore, the organic change of matter is a lively one,—needs and consumes more oxygen than another horse, of the same size and weight, which passes his days in comparative inactivity. Further, a horse, or any other animal, in which the waste of tissue has been increased by hard work or continued muscular exercise,—in which, therefore, the blood has become surcharged with products of waste,—needs, in a given time, more oxygen, and is sooner affected by being obliged to breathe in a foul or vitiated atmosphere, than an animal that has been idle, and in which the organic change of matter has been reduced to a minimum, or is just sufficient to support the necessary processes of life. For instance, hibernating animals require, during their winter-sleep, but very little fresh air. If a horse, or any other animal, has performed hard work, or has been severely exercised on the road or on the race-track, is tired or almost exhausted, it is always advisable to take the same not immediately into the stable, unless the air in the latter is perfectly pure and good, but to wait till the respiration has been reduced to its normal slowness again, or till the animal has cooled and become quiet. This, of course, does not mean that it is advisable to expose an animal to cold draughts of air out-doors till a cooling of the body has been effected. The cooling has to be brought about either by gentle exercise,—leading the animal by the halter,—or in a place in which the air is sufficiently warm and pure. Foul stable-air, for obvious reasons, is also very injurious to animals which have to breathe fast, or to consume within a given length of time a comparatively large quantity of oxygen on account of disease (pulmonal and typhoid disorders especially). Further, young and growing animals, in which the change of matter is very lively, and, in consequence, the consumption of oxygen a comparatively large one, are sooner and more seriously affected by foul or vitiated stable-air than full-grown or old animals, in which the process of waste and repair is a comparatively slow one. Some animals, it seems, get more or less used to the injurious effects of foul air,—their organization accommodates itself to its surroundings,—and are, therefore, but little affected. As a large and heavy animal needs more oxygen and produces more carbonic acid and other excretions than one that is small and light, it becomes evident that a given number of large, improved, and well-kept stock—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.,—needs a larger and more spacious stable than an equal number of small, ordinary, and poor scrubs. This probably explains why good, well-kept, and highly-improved animals are sometimes more subject to certain diseases—lung-diseases, for instance—than common, poor, and neglected stock. Any improvement of live-stock as to size, weight, and condition, necessitates also a corresponding improvement of the stables as to size, ventilation, drainage, cleanness, etc. Since better breeds of swine have have been introduced in the West, and since the number of those animals kept on one farm, and frequently in one sty or yard, has been doubled, and even trebled, respiratory disorders, and diseases of a typhoid character (very improperly called "hog-cholera"), have increased in frequency, and have become alarmingly frequent in places in which the sties, pens, and yards, etc., have been allowed to become replete with the decomposing animal excretions and other organic substances, wasted food, etc., of maybe a quarter of a century.

THE REMEDY.

The production of foul stable-air can be neutralized, and an accummulation of noxious gases can be prevented: 1, by good drainage and exact cleanness; 2, by good ventilation, and, if necessary, by reducing the number of animals kept together in one stable; 3, by an artificial (chemical) destruction of the noxious gases. Good ventilation, however, must be considered as the principal and most effective remedy. It alone is usually sufficient, and can be effected, according to circumstances, either by opening doors and windows, if the latter are in suitable places, or by procuring a constant current of air through holes or small openings in the walls, and tubes or ventilating chimneys in the roof. If the stable is absolutely too small, it must either be enlarged, or the number of animals must be reduced. If that cannot be done, and if sufficient ventilation cannot be secured, some temporary relief may be effected by a use of chemicals. As such, sulphate of lime (plaster-of-Paris) and sulphuric acid, being cheap and effective, deserve principal consideration. Sulphuric acid, mixed with sand, or diluted with water, and sprinkled over the floor with a sprinkler, is the most efficient of the two. About one pound daily is enough for a stable containing twenty horses. Sulphate of lime, of which eight pounds may be considered as equivalent to one pound of sulphuric acid, is less effective. It binds nothing but the ammonia. If used, it may be sprinkled over the floor once or twice a day. In countries where the manure is worth something, the same will increase about just as much in value by containing some sulphate of lime as the price of the latter amounts to.

One chemical, however, can only bind one or a few of the noxious gases, etc., and cannot destroy or neutralize all of them. Substances rich in humic or ulmic acid—moist earth, peat or turf, for instance—are also of some value, as they will bind the ammonia. Other remedies, such as chlorine, vinegar, etc., are effective, but too expensive for general use. Fumigations with tar, resin, and similar substances, which are often made use of, hide the scent of the foul stable-air, but do not destroy the same, and, being themselves oppressive to the respiratory organs, and increasing directly the amount of irrespirable or injurious gases, do more damage than good.

The most detrimental to the health of their occupants are such stables as are not only small, but have too low under the roof or ceiling, and in which want of proper drainage counsels the floor and the earth beneath to absorb all the fluid excretions of the animals. In such stables, the floor and the ground underneath, being always saturated with decomposing organic substances, constitute a continual course of noxious effluvia; and proper ventilation can scarcely ever be effected without causing injurious draughts of air.

FOUNDER.

CHARLES CITY, July 21, '78.—VETERINARIAN: Is there any cure for chest-founder? Foundered about four weeks ago. The animal will not eat much. Please answer in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHARLES SCOTT.

Answer.—The term "chest-founder" is sometimes used as a synonym for founder, or laminitis. There is no disease which properly might be called "chest-founder." If your horse has been suffering over four weeks from laminitis, more or less permanent, organic changes will have been produced, and a perfect recovery will have become impossible. A fly-blister applied on the front part of the coronet, and a softening of the hoofs, effected by compelling the animal to stand with his fore-feet in a patch of fresh cow dung, may promote a partial recovery, sufficient to qualify the animal to perform afterwards some farm-work, if always properly shod. VETERINARIAN.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., July 21.—What we did down here on the prairies last week can soon be told. The hay was cut whenever the terrible heat of the sun would not melt the machines and blot out men and teams. Work was so managed that the most of it was done very early in the morning and very late at night. The hay crop is now about one-third cut, and so far no rain has fallen upon it. The oats are about ready to cut, and so is the flax; both crops are good, and with the present weather our harvest will commence this week. The corn has not made as rapid a growth as you would suppose. The ground this season is not in good condition, owing to the great absence of frost during the past winter. A great deal of corn on the low ground is still small. The intense heat has cracked the ground open very badly where it has not been continually worked. Here is another strong argument in favor of the use of tile. In a dry summer, where land is thoroughly tiled, the ground never cracks open, but is kept in such a condition as to receive the moisture in the shape of the dew, condense it, and then it is fed to the growing crops. Yesterday we had a trial of the Randolph Tile-Ditchers. We used two machines. The smaller has a four-foot cutting-wheel. The big one has a cutting wheel seven feet in diameter. The small machine with four horses cut a ditch five inches wide and twenty-four inches deep. The larger machine starts off well and developed splendid cutting powers. The peculiar packing properties of our soil were too much for the cutting flanges, and gradually wedged them a-part. Any one familiar with the use of the rolling coulter in baked soil will readily appreciate this difficulty. Heavier flanges of steel have been telegraphed for. This test was made by the roadside where the ground had been baked and packed, and was hard as a bar of prodestal pig-iron. During the present week we shall be able to report further trials. One word regarding our roads. All over our county at present, and in fact all through Central Illinois, the Road Commissioners have commenced the work of regrading our worn-out and dilapidated pikes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sunk in the mud during the last few years with the utterly senseless plan of throwing up a pike and never taking the slightest pains to remove the water which lies alongside of the road. Go to work this season and first fill up all the holes which have been made in the road by your former disregard of the natural laws which govern all such matters. Then let the old pike alone. Take off all the water, and you will have a far better road than it is possible to make upon the old-fogy plan. Burdened as we are with taxes; with grain so low that it hardly pays the cost of production; and then to see men go to work and do what they know will prove a failure, is discouraging in the extreme.

EUREKA, Woodford County, July 21.—Oats are being cut, the largest crop for eight years. Corn not as good as last year. Rye and barley all cut.

JERSEYVILLE, Jersey County, July 21.—Winter wheat will rule No. 2. Better quality and quantity than last year. Averaging twenty bushels, three-quarters going into stack. Oats double last year. Corn better than last season.

SANDOVAL, Marion County, July 21.—Wheat averaging eighteen to twenty bushels. Quality better than last year. Two-thirds going into stack. Oats all cut. Fine yield. Corn needs rain badly.

FARMER CITY, DeWitt Co., July 21.—Most of the winter wheat will be sold at once. Crop exceeds that of last year. Oats never headed better. Prospects favorable for a large crop of corn.

RIDGEVILLE, Iroquois Co., July 21.—Corn has grown very fast for two weeks. Very small, however. With favorable weather will not make more than half a crop.

CARLINVILLE, Macoupin Co., July 21.—Some wheat threshed. Averaging from eighteen to thirty bushels. Two-thirds will be stacked. Oats being cut. Crop extra good. Corn suffering for rain. Poor stand. Crop less than last year.

DUBOIS, Washington Co., July 21.—Winter wheat is better than last year. Nearly all stacked. Farmers holding for better prices. Oats all cut. Corn 50 per cent better than last year.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

NEVINSVILLE, Adams Co., July 21.—Seven days of extreme heat. Commenced cutting wheat. Moderate crop. Oats good. Some lodged. Corn has grown wonderfully. Heavy crop on dry land.

ORANGE CITY, Sioux Co., July 21.—Wheat is not as good as we expected. Rust and black fly the cause. Barley and oats considerably down.

MANLY, Worth Co., July 21.—No wheat cut yet. Lodged and injured by rust. Wheat not as good as last year.

GLIDDEN, Carroll Co., July 21.—Cutting wheat. The grain stands well. More than an average crop. Corn equal to last year.

IRVINGTON, Kossuth Co., July 21.—Spring wheat damaged by rust. Oats are badly lodged. Barley harvest commenced.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 18.—Supt. Prior, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, made a tour of inspection of the crops in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota to-day. The result of the inspection shows that the recent terrible heat and rain have greatly damaged the wheat crop. The variety known as the "Lost Nation" is almost entirely destroyed. The other varieties stand it better. If rain continues, the crop will be barely one-half in amount, and of poor quality.

The weather for the past few days has been much cooler, but the sky has a threatening look, and more rain is probably in store for us.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

VINTON, Ia., July 19.—Barley is all cut and stacked. Considerable wheat and flax have also been harvested. Some pieces of oats are ready to cut. The harvest and haying is crowding the farmers. Hands are scarce in this section at present. Farmers are offering $2 per day for binding, and $1.50 per day for stacking grain. Some find it impossible to get a sufficient amount of help even at these prices. The weather has been quite hot here for some time past. We have had no rain of any amount since July began. I never saw corn grow so fast as it has within the past two weeks. It looks excellently now.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERVILLE, LeSeuer Co., July 21.—Our hopes for an ordinary crop are about ended. The extreme hot weather and constant rains have been the cause. All of my neighbors' wheat is even worse than mine.

WINONA, Minn., July 20.—After close observation and inquiry on the line of the Northwestern Railroad in Wisconsin and in this section of Minnesota, it is quite evident to your correspondent that the reported damage to the wheat crop has been highly colored and exaggerated, and that as a croaker the average Granger excels. No doubt in comparison with last year's exceptionably fine crop the crop of 1878 cannot equal it in quality owing to too much humidity and heat. We are informed by well-informed millers and grain-buyers not over 10 per cent damage has as yet been done, and that principally by blight, and not over 2 per cent prostrated by wind and rain. Continued bad weather would now be serious, but with the average harvest weather for two weeks Minnesota, with her increased acreage of 25 per cent, will excel her 35,000,000 bushel crop of 1877, and with an ample mixture of the higher grades. Your correspondent will at an early date report the result of a personal examination of the wheat-fields throughout this State and Northern Wisconsin.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21.—Dispatches to the *Pioneer-Press* from the heaviest wheat-growing countries represent the probable loss to the crop from rains and hot weather at 20 to 40 per cent. In Goodhue, the first county in the State in the amount of wheat produced, the damage from blight is estimated at 50 to 75 per cent, and many fields will yield five to ten bushels to the acre. The harvest commences to-morrow in many places.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ST. EDWARD, Boone Co., July 21.—Rye and barley all cut. Barley in stack. Barley will yield thirty bushels per acre. Badly colored from damp days and hot weather. Rye good, and ready to stack. Spring wheat continues promising. No rust. No bugs or hoppers. Corn a good average stand, and with this forcing weather is growing very rapidly.

JAMESTOWN, Dodge Co., July 21.—Corn a good stand and in good condition except on low land. Rye half cut and straw falling. Will not be a good yield. Acreage large. Barley good. Acreage small. Spring wheat hurt with rust. Stands good. Acreage large. Oats good. Has been wet and hot.

KEARNEY, Buffalo Co., July 21.—Spring wheat good. None lodged. Most of it will be stacked. Feeling now is to hold for higher prices. Yield will not be as large as was expected. Rye and barley all cut and some stacked. Corn much better than last year and promises a large crop.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 21.—The crops are in excellent condition, and promise a greater yield than was ever known in Vigo County.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

His Portrait Drawn by a Frenchman—His Two Visits to Paris—The King and the Kaiser—An Audience at Berlin—A Man Who Grows Old Slowly, Without Bending.

Paris Figaro.

Many of us have preserved a recollection of the remarkable vision presented on the occasion of the visit made to Versailles by the Czar Alexander and the King of Prussia with the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie. The large central window on the side of the park opened suddenly. The Empress appeared on the arm of Alexander II.; at her left was King William. She was showing with her finger the different points of one of the most beautiful horizons ever seen by man. Napoleon II. was at another window, between Bismarck, Von Moltke, and Gurtschakoff. The two Russian Grand Dukes soon took their places behind the Empress. King William, it is known, had during these *fetes* ceded the first place to his nephew, the Czar. "But it is for you to give your arm to the Empress, you are the oldest," said Alexander to William. "No, no," replied the latter, with a smile; "I am only a King, you are an Emperor," and William concealed himself behind the Emperor of Russia as well as his great light permitted him to.

The Czar followed with an absent-minded and dreamy look the indications of the Empress, while the King seemed to question her. There were 10,000 of us watching their movements from below. All of us standing, with our backs turned to the tableau at which the Princes were looking, we had the appearance of an immense parquet saluting the spectators in the gallery.

The silhouette of the Empress, graceful and slender, was framed by these Kings of high stature. This, I imagine, the culminating point of her good fortune, though the future seemed to her radiant as the horizon. At that moment the Empire had only three years to live.

In 1870 the inhabitants of Versailles saw again their visitor of 1867. Almost every day he rode by on horseback or in a carriage on *la place d'armes*, enveloped in a long gray cloak, and with a flat military cap well down on his head. Afterward, some few Frenchmen saw the Emperor of Germany descend, on horseback, the walk of the Champs Elysees. Tall, straight, and unbending under his helmet, he preceded by some steps his son and Marshal Von Moltke. He stopped his horse, Sadowa, a dark bay, before the obelisk of Luxor. This was the limit indicated by the treaty. For a certainty I did not see the Emperor William on that day. I have gone squarely at the danger of this portrait, as I did last year on the subject of Bismarck and Von Moltke. I have not hesitated to recall here these two different years, 1867 and 1870. They have passed before me like two regiments; the flourish of trumpets of the one and the beating of the drums of the other have passed away, little by little. I do not dread the remembrance of them. I have been reproached with a certain patriotic fatuity. I answer, in full view of the Universal Exposition, where France appears so beautiful, we were vanquished, more than all, by God, who fought against us. He who recalls those days will see the great divine combatant as in a Homeric battle. Certainly our generation has been attacked by the Emperor of Germany. But one generation is not France. She is raising her head higher from hour to hour, and already each one of the three other great nations of Europe says of her, "She is the greatest nation—after me."

An audience of the Emperor, in his Cabinet on the ground floor of the palace at Berlin, resembles no other Royal audience. The Emperor is clad in his long military frock coat, with its two rows of buttons. He is marvelously neat, very straight, and rather stiff. One understands, in looking at him, that expression, "*Un soldat sous le harnais.*" His contour is still well preserved. His body is well made. His limbs are powerful. His extremities indicate an old and good race. His face, more grave than severe, with its beard cut in German fashion, is well known. The smile which plays on his face is at times very young. When this tall old man speaks to the women who, during the summer months, from his Court at Ems, he seems to date back to the Seventeenth Century. The Emperor has the beautiful blue eyes of Frederic the Great. But however large his eyes, they have not the extraordinary dimensions of the eyes of Frederic. The scant hairs, formerly light brown, to-day ashen, are parted low on the left, crossing but not covering the crown of his head. William seems to me to personify absolutely the type of an Emperor of the olden time—large, strong, handsome—a soldier. The faces of Alexander and of Francis Joseph are those of modern Emperors. The gaze of William has a strange slowness. It is the look of a man who has the consciousness of majesty. He believes, it is well known, in his divine right. His tufted eyebrows form a fine arch. His eyes have not the vague mysteriousness of those of Alexander, nor the indicible melancholy of those of Francis Joseph, nor the trouble of those of Queen Victoria. However, I prefer the expression of these last three to that of the Emperor William. They have more personality.

His voice has a strong tone of command. The accent is slightly Berlinese. The Emperor thickens a little, and dwells somewhat on the vowels. He speaks slowly and very correctly, as a man who has the habit of always being listened to, without having his interlocutor finish his sentence. He chooses rather than seeks his words. He would be able to deliver from the tribune of the Reichstadt an eloquent discourse. The Emperor has the real memory of a sovereign. He remembers every name and every face. He knows most of the officers of his army. At times, when witnessing a review, one will hear him say to a modest officer. "You resemble your grandfather; a little lighter, perhaps. He was a brave soldier." He remembers a conversation he had held years before. Adored by those who surround him, he is very thoughtful of them. But never did a sovereign do so easily without the presence of an officer whom death or advancement has taken from his suite. He thinks only of those whom he sees, and of whom he has need. It is an attention of the sovereign which does not affect the heart of the man. Look at him close by. Every face of old age is a revelation. The Emperor William is good.

No one knows better than he the profession of sovereignty. For it is a profession, although there are no professors. Very simple, and of plain appearance, he insists strictly on etiquette. He carries high his head, as if he always wore the crown. Never has any one been familiar with him—not even his son. During an audience, after holding his hands in front of him some time, he crosses them behind his back. A French diplomate told me that the Emperor will remain standing this way for hours. On one occasion the Emperor said to him, suddenly, "Will you not sit down!" The diplomate made no movement, the only chair being covered with geographical maps. All of the men about the palace have acquired this habit of their sovereign. They have the faculty of always standing—like horses.

The Emperor William sleeps on a small camp-bed, under a large soldier's cloak. At 8 o'clock a. m. he is working with his Ministers. While he is at Berlin he goes almost every morning to the Thiergarten, in an uncovered victoria, often alone, enveloped in his military cloak, and his helmet or cap on his head. He is not even preceded by outriders. Beside the coachman is seated the footman, with his plumed hat and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

No Change in Quotations for the Past Week.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Hogs and Provisions Easier—Corn Lower.

Other Breadstuffs Stronger—Movement of Produce During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

Business at the banks during the past week has been decidedly dull. Merchants and manufacturers have also been inactive, their trade being confined to small orders from regular customers, as is usual in the middle of July. Of course, outside buyers give the city a wide berth during the heated term. The whole people, as far as circumstances will permit, give themselves up to rest and an effort to keep cool. The first three days of the past week were decidedly scorchers, and Bank Presidents, Cashiers, and customers alike did the least amount of business possible. In discounts and all other lines there was no change in rates, so that no mental effort was required to keep up with the currents of trade. The fact is, there was no current, and their main business was to look quietly upon the stagnation in about all the departments of trade.

The hot weather not only reduced the commerce of the city to the smallest possible limits, but ominous reports reach us of its blighting effects upon the wheat districts to the northwest of us. The copious rains, succeeded by the intensely hot weather, may cost Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other sections millions of money. Probably the present week will determine how widespread and serious those losses are likely to be. First reports usually exaggerate misfortunes, and it is hoped it may be so in this case.

As to any changes in quotations, the report of Monday would have answered perfectly for each of the succeeding five days of the week. Discounts at the banks were uniform at 8@10 per cent. the higher figure being merely nominal. Very few transactions were made above 8, and 6@7 was accepted for large parcels with choice names or collaterals. Call and short time loans were taken at 4@6 per cent by a few of the banks.

During the week New York exchange was scarce and firm at 60@75c between banks. Selling rates par@1-10. We hear of some currency being shipped to keep up balances.

The clearings for the week ending July 20 were as follows:

Day.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 2,670,843	$ 311,679
Tuesday	2,715,682	389,168
Wednesday	2,469,166	325,798
Thursday	2,481,722	349,755
Friday	2,463,355	246,995
Saturday	2,450,468	186,404
Total	$15,231,842	$1,489,803
Corresponding week last year	19,111,376	2,257,226

WEEKLY CLEARINGS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

We take the following from the *Public* of the 18th:

Every considerable city in the country, excepting New Orleans and Milwaukee, reports smaller exchanges for the first half of July, 1878, than for the first half of July, 1877. The gain at Milwaukee means only that the grain crop of last year was unusually small. The insignificant gain at New Orleans is of interest only as it shows that, with a cotton crop well cleared out, the jetties have given that city a little better business in midsummer. Yet, discouraging as the separate statements are, they indicate, when analyzed, a condition of business not wholly unsatisfactory. Outside of New York the decrease in exchanges is less than the decline in prices. At New York the decrease in exchanges is smaller than, after deductions for the decline in speculation, it would seem to have been as other business had been of equal magnitude with that of last year, even in values. The following shows the exchanges of the nineteen cities which report weekly for the week ending June 6, at San Francisco, and for the two weeks ending June 13 at the other cities:

	1878.	1877.
New York	$ 730,359,356	$ 740,267,898
Boston	76,704,459	100,824,114
Philadelphia	65,583,293	73,573,543
Chicago	33,767,649	37,920,597
Baltimore	19,384,477	20,843,544
Cincinnati	19,644,000	24,980,434
St. Louis	17,677,288	18,787,229
San Francisco	16,019,465	19,677,327
New Orleans	11,567,678	11,521,942
Milwaukee	9,055,358	7,665,521
Louisville	10,414,966	10,414,966
Pittsburg	6,884,400	9,980,689
Providence	6,598,100	7,488,900
Cleveland	2,283,000	2,665,000
Indianapolis	2,019,198	2,192,332
New Haven	1,571,692	2,060,788
Syracuse	630,993	880,000
St. Joseph	466,000	1,327,305
Lowell	460,000	474,302
Total	$1,051,476,503	$1,092,787,806
Outside New York	320,115,157	352,519,913

The banks at all cities outside of New York is less than 9 per cent., and it has been ascertained that the decline in prices has been in much greater ratio. The loss at New York is to be interpreted in the light of a decrease in stock transactions, which amounted to 1,602,247 shares for the first half of July last year, and were only 1,262,542 shares for the corresponding weeks this year, and the difference, about $34,000,000 in par value of shares sold, exceeds the entire difference of exchanges here, and nearly equals the whole loss in exchanges at all the cities. It seems to be proper to infer (1) that there has been no material decrease in business outside of stock speculation, even if values only are considered; (2) that the decline in operations at the smaller cities has been generally in excess of the decline in prices, and (3) that the increased movement of crops at New York, Boston, Milwaukee and New Orleans suffices to counterbalance a decline in other transactions, speculation in stocks excluded. In brief, the better condition of business, for which the country has hoped so long, gives some promise of future coming, but has not appeared as yet.

IRON AND STEEL.

The New York *Bulletin* analyzes the report of the American Iron and Steel Association for the last year, and says:

Out of 716 furnaces throughout the country, it would appear that "400 are at this moment standing idle," but on reading further on it is discovered that they are idle mainly because they have none of the modern improvements; or, in the language of the report, "they were built in unfortunate locations many years ago, and, being of small capacity, are unable to cope with their more modern rivals in the production of cheap pig-iron." So that these furnaces are idle because they have outlived their usefulness, and are no longer adapted to the changing requirements of the trade, not because the trade itself is hopelessly bad. It is unnecessary to say that the depression in the trade here is shared by England and the Continent; and the statistics which the report brings to bear on this point are something startling. Hopeful views are entertained of the future, only on the philosophic assumption, however, that as things are now at their worst, any change must necessarily be a change for the better. The total value of the exports of iron and steel in 1877 was $16,650,675, against $11,794,743 in 1876. These figures are not inclusive of the exports to Canada, which average about $3,000,000 annually. The imports of iron and steel during the year amounted to $9,195,308, against $10,584,126 in the previous year. Last year no iron rails were imported, and only thirty-five tons of steel rails.

The figures are certainly very satisfactory, for they show that our exports largely exceed our imports, and that the latter are steadily decreasing.

DEPRESSION IN EUROPE.

The order of the State Department to our foreign Consuls to report the condition of trade in the countries to which they are accredited, is furnishing valuable particulars to the business interests of the country. They show that Europe is suffering largely, perhaps equally with America. One of our Consuls in Saxony, under date of June 10, says:

Large numbers of people are out of employment, the country full of tramps, and a half dozen beggars visiting each house in the city daily, although begging is strictly prohibited by law. The decrease in wages since the panic has been about 9 per cent. Crops, for a number of years, have been abundant. Want of employment comes mainly from the use of labor-saving machines. Goods can be made cheaper in England and America by machines than in Saxony by hand, hence temporary distress. Death by starvation has actually occurred in districts where hand labor has been superseded by machines. Hand-made curtains of Saxony are sold in America as the finest French goods. But, to compete with manufacturers using machinery, a grown person must work fourteen hours per day to earn 47 cents.

He adds this in regard to railway matters:

The superintendent's salary is the highest, $1,531; few employes receive over $1,000 per annum. Section hands are paid $144.75 to $174.50 per year. A certain sum is allowed to all employes for clothing, and some are furnished with houses and servants. Ticket agents receive 1 per cent commission on the tickets they sell. The engineers and firemen are allowed for any savings they make in the coal and oil furnished to the trains by the Government. The salary of an engineer is $585.50; fireman, $300; conductor, $444; ticket agent, $739 and $600; freight master, $571.

Of the banks, he says:

"They lend money for from one to five years at 5 to 6 per cent per annum, and allow interest on deposits. A check will not be honored by the bank unless the drawer's book accompanies the check, the amount to be entered thereon when paid. The panic of 1873 wrought great changes in society, as in the United States. The volume of the circulating medium was decreased, stocks became worthless, and the rate of interest advanced. Credits in trade shrunk from one year to three months.

PACIFIC COAST PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 13th has the following figures, showing a gain of 8,291 in population for the first half of 1878:

The number of through passengers carried by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in June was 5,-324, against 6,900 for the same month last year, and 6,800 in 1876. The arrivals by water in June were 1,351, against 851 departures. The June arrivals by rail are the smallest for that month in ten years. The total movement by both routes for the first half of the year has been as follows:

Arrived by rail	16,836
Arrived by sea	7,678
Arrivals	24,514
Departed by rail	19,552
Departed by sea	5,170
Departures	24,722
Net gain in arrivals	8,291

For the first half of the year 1877, the net gain in arrivals over departures was nearly twice as large as it has been this year. The exact figures were 15,933, of which 39 per cent were from China and Japan. This year these countries have contributed only about 20 per cent to our net gain in this respect.

JAPANESE FINANCES.

Probably no nation has advanced more rapidly in all the elements of modern civilization during the last quarter of a century than Japan. The railways, telegraphs, schools, and scores of other things, are copied mainly from this country. She copied also our financial system, for she is said to have a foreign debt of some $30,000,000; but her interest is promptly provided for, and her 7-per-cent bonds are quoted in London at 106@108, and her 9-per-cents at 111@113. But the inevitable result of nearly all public borrowing is upon her. She wants a new loan of $12,500,000; but this the law requires to be taken by her own people. It is a very important Japanese idea, and it is to be hoped it will be fully carried out. If it is taken by nearly all her people, in sums suited to the ability of each, it will be likely to interest them in the Government, and may prove a source of strength rather than of weakness. It was one of the misfortunes of our own country that so large a proportion of our public debt was held abroad. Now that, under the stimulus of our large balance of trade, they are coming home so rapidly, "We repeat it, sir: Let them come."

UNITED STATES BONDS.

The demand for United States bonds was active during the week. Popular subscriptions to the 4 per cents were sufficient to warrant the Treasury in calling in for redemption another $5,000,000 5-20 6 per cents; this call raises the total of 5-20s notified for redemption to $30,000,000 since May 1. The old issues of United States bonds have been bought freely by the banks and others within temporarily to employ money at a higher rate than can be obtained for it on demand loans. The large subscriptions to the 4 per cent bonds, which have invited in gold, has caused a demand for gold sufficient to keep the price up to 100¼ to 100¾, and this in the face of a weak and declining market for bills on London. All the doubts that exist about the importation of gold before the close of August arise from the condition of the Bank of England and the London money market.—*Nation*, *July 19.*

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sales at the Chicago Mining and Stock Exchange Saturday were:

	Shares.	Price.
Seek No Farther (Black Hills)	100	$1.30
Seek No Farther (Black Hills)	750	1.25
Seek No Farther	100	1.20
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico)	250	10.00
Consolidated Mica	25	10.05
Consolidated Mica (buyer 30 days)	50	10.75
Nimrod (Central, Col.)	420	1.10
Nimrod (Central, Col.)	100	1.05
Belden Tunnel (Central, Col.)	200	.60
San Juan (asked)	....	.75

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Prices steady at former figures, viz.: at New York and Chicago;

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	480¾	486¾
Belgium	517½	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517½	515
Germany	95⅝	96⅜
Holland	39⅝	40⅜
Hamburg	....	96
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	107	107¾
United States 5-20s of '65	102¾	102¾
United States 5-20s of '67	105¾	105¾
United States 5-20s of '68	108¾	108¾
United States 10-40s	106	107
United States new 5s of '81	107¾	107¾
United States new 4½s	104¼	104¼
United States 6s currency	100¾	100¾
United States currency 6s	119¾	....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold, 100¼@100⅜. Greenbacks, 99⅜ in coin.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	*104¾	*105¾
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage	*104¾	*105¾
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*104¾	*105¾
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*94	....
City Railway (South Side)	150	....
City Railway (West Side)	....	175
City Railway (North Side) ex. div	118	123
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	....	150
Hamburg Company	65	68
West Division Railway 7 per cents	....	*103¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Gold opened at 100¾, and closed at 100¼. Borrowing rates ¼@1 per cent.

Bar silver here 115¾ in greenbacks, 114⅝ in gold. Silver coin ⅞@1⅛ discount.

Governments a fraction lower in some issues.

Railroad bonds dull.

State bonds steady.

The stock market this morning was irregular. Granger shares weak and lower, especially for St. Paul, which declined from 49¼ to 47¾ for common, and from 81¼ to 80 for preferred. Western Union strong and higher, advancing from 92¼ to 93¼. The remainder of the list firm and without important change.

In the afternoon the market was lower on Granger shares, which declined 1@1¼ per cent for the day. At the close these stocks recovered ¼@1 per cent, on favorable advices concerning crops. Western Union bounced, advancing to 93⅞ and closing at 93¾. Lake Shore was also noticeably firm, selling up to 62¾@62¾.

Transactions aggregated 101,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Erie, 10,700 Lake Shore, 12,300 Northwestern common and 6,200 preferred, 37,800 St. Paul common and 8,500 preferred, 7,600 Lackawanna, 1,500 New Jersey Central, 1,600 Michigan Central, and 8,700 Western Union.

Money market easy at 1½@2.

Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Customs receipts, $194,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $112,000.

Clearings, $8,656,000.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483; sight exchange on New York, 486.

The bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $2,075,400; specie, decrease, $47,000; legal tenders, increase, $1,987,600; deposits, increase, $3,840,600; circulation, decrease, $117,-000; reserve, increase, $984,450.

The banks now hold $24,236,475 in excess of legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	107	New 4½s	104½
Coupons, '65, new	102¾	New 4 per cents	100¾
Coupons, '67	105¾	10-40s, reg	106¾
Coupons, '68	108	Coupons	108¾
New 5s	107¾	Currency 6s	120

W. U. Telegraph 93⅞ | C. C., C. & I. 26
Quicksilver 13 | New Jersey Central 93¾
Quicksilver pfd 32 | Rock Island 114¾
Pacific Mail 17¾ | St. Paul 48
Marlposa 10⅜ | St. Paul pfd 80¾
Mariposa pfd 10⅝ | Wabash 14¾
Adams Express 104½ | Ft. Wayne 95
Wells Fargo 92 | Terre Haute 1
American Express 47 | Terre Haute pfd 1¾
United States Express 47⅜ | Chicago & Alton 82
N. Y. Central 103⅜ | Chicago & Alton pfd 103¼
Erie 16¾ | Ohio & Mississippi 10⅞
Erie old 31⅜ | D., L. & W 69¾
Michigan Central 93¾ | A. & T. Telegraph 27
Michigan Central pf 97 | Missouri Pacific 1¾
Panama 125 | Chicago, R. & Q 112¾
Union Pacific 82¾ | Hannibal & St. Joe 11¼
Lake Shore 62⅜ | C. P. bonds 105¾
Illinois Central 83 | U. P. bonds 105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg 83⅜ | U. P. Land Grant 103¾
Northwestern 48¾ | U. P. Sinking Funds 103¾
Northwestern pfd 79¾ |

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36	Virginia, new	20
Tennessee, new	33¾	Missouri 6s	100
Virginia 6s, old	20		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	10	Grand Prize	3½
Belcher	9½	Hale & Norcross	7¼
Belcher	4	Justice	5½
Best & Belcher	10½	Kentuck	2
Bullion	3½	Leopard	1⅜
California	10¾	Mexican	18
Choller	27	Ophir	27¼
Confidence	5	Overman	10¾
Consolidated Virginia	89	Savage	11¼
Crown Point	8½	Sierra Nevada	8½
Eureka Consolidated	50	Silver Hill	3½
Exchequer	2¾	Union Consolidated	8¾
Gould & Curry	8¾	Yellow Jacket	10¼

Eureka Consolidated sold to-day, ex dividend.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Gold, 100¾@100⅝. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 486@487.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 20.—Consols, for money, 95 9-16. American Securities—Reading, 19¾; Erie, 16¾; preferred, 32¾.

PARIS, July 20.—Rentes, 114f 85c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Mess pork	$ 9.50	$ 9.37½
Lard	6.90	6.90
Shoulders, boxed	4.80	4.80
Short ribs, boxed	5.87½	5.87½
Whisky	1.05	1.05
Wheat	98¾	98¾
Corn	39½	39
Oats	24¾	24¾
Rye	50	51
Barley	64	65
Live hogs	3¾@4¼	3¾@4¼
Cattle	2 @5¾	2 @5¾
Gold	100.50	100.50
Consols	95 7-16	95 9-16
Sterling exchange	482¾	482¾

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	4,498	7,197	5,479	6,585
Wheat, bu	45,026	15,423	24,052	44,773
Corn, bu	323,090	411,865	132,550	318,317
Oats, bu	68,281	42,715	63,893	37,320
Rye, bu	8,033	7,585	....	....
Barley, bu	500	2,037	2,066	36,093
Grass seed, lbs	57,820	24,370	40,000	4,694
Flax seed, lbs	5,800	....	....	23,000
Broom C., lbs	....	....	334	40,000
C. meats, lbs	157,060	155,330	1,490,172	2,508,912
Beef, tcs	....	....	118	118
Beef, brls	....	....	298	11
Pork, brls	....	150	201	2,809
Lard, lbs	77,933	24,300	81,497	144,770
Tallow, lbs	34,858	17,950	63,460	....
Butter, lbs	281,984	126,433	217,731	235,070
Live hogs, No	11,606	12,452	2,906	4,276
Cattle, No	3,075	3,093	2,935	3,448
Sheep, No	819	317	240	....
Hides, lbs	277,853	232,689	213,810	124,540
Highwines	50	....	....	180
Wool, lbs	676,516	356,744	316,490	334,325
Potatoes, bu	1,179	79	65	....
Coal, tons	4,540	7,946	1,148	667
Hay, tons	14	....	58	10
Lumber, m. ft	9,472	6,058	2,332	2,675
Shingles, m	4,340	3,528	105	485
Salt, brls	7,124	1,353	1,603	3,919
Eggs, pkgs	577	....	30	....
Butter, lbs	238,734	....	217,431	....
Cheese, lbs	12,510	....	8,250	....
G. apples, brls	530	....	24	....
Beans, bu	....	....	54	....

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 7,936 bu wheat.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 7 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 46 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 25 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car No. 2 do, 1 car No. 1 soft spring, 9 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (115 wheat); 124 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed corn, 3 cars new do, 1 car new mixed, 396 cars and 27,800 bu No. 2 corn, 183 cars rejected, 28 cars and 5,300 bu no grade (735 corn); 24 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 mixed, 10 cars rejected (50 oats); 19 cars No. 2 rye, 4 cars rejected; 5 cars no grade (24 rye); 1 car extra No. 3 barley, 1 car rejected. Total (926 cars), 412,000 bu. Inspected out: 31,312 bu wheat, 166,749 bu corn, 763 bu oats, 4,248 bu rye.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

Receipts—	July 20, 1878.	July 13, 1878.	July 21, 1877.
Flour, brls	35,577	35,577	45,402
Wheat, bu	290,848	123,158	90,304
Corn, bu	1,714,872	1,247,489	2,128,724
Oats, bu	477,392	260,405	362,762
Rye, bu	21,726	14,754	20,506
Barley, bu	3,380	6,120	13,103
Live hogs, No	62,425	60,304	52,204
Cattle, No	20,450	19,937	20,736
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	37,588	35,758	43,449
Wheat, bu	228,753	127,903	217,888
Corn, bu	1,896,783	1,490,527	1,917,526
Oats, bu	1,020,734	1,000,343	1,007,948
Rye, bu	13,076	18,413	5,303
Barley, bu	4,954	5,152	68,320
Live hogs, No	33,420	26,849	25,556
Cattle, No	12,588	14,456	13,087

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	July 20, 1878.	July 13, 1878.	July 21, 1877.
Flour, brls	13,078	18,715	5,400
Wheat, bu	778,450	818,295	103,805
Corn, bu	667,833	638,181	691,440

The Saturday news from the wheat regions was somewhat conflicting. A good many dispatches noted very bad prospects in Iowa and Minnesota, some placing the destruction at as much as 40 per cent of the whole crop, while some noted better weather. Some bankers in Minnesota telegraphed very discouragingly in regard to the yield. Letters and telegrams from Michigan stated that the wheat yield of that State will be 50 per cent larger than last year, with an excellent quality. One writer in Kalamazoo said: "The weather this week has been all that could be desired for safely harvesting the crop, and it proves the howlings of the farmers in this region of damage to the crops were nothing but their characteristic croakings when afraid of low prices. We have an enormous yield. I imagine the grossing from Minnesota and the Northwest will show as little foundation as with us."

The leading produce markets were rather irregular Saturday, both in regard to prices and the volume of business done. Barley was excited and much higher, the market for next month advancing 4c per bu, but the excitement was about over by the close, the prominent shorts having mostly covered. There was a strong feeling in wheat, owing to further reports of crop damage in the Northwest, with a firm feeling in Liverpool. Corn was easier and oats better. Provisions were very quiet, and rye was 1c higher.

Jobbers of dry goods has nothing new to report. There is continued quiet in all departments of the market, the demand being of a strictly hand-to-mouth character. Prices remain steady and uniform. Dealers in staple and fancy groceries were not very busy. Some of the leading staple articles —notably sugars, rice, and coffees—were ordered with considerable freedom, but the general movement was slack. The tenor of prices was steady. Dried fruits were inactive and easy. Fish continue in liberal demand, and remain firm in price, stocks of most kinds being light. In the butter market there was no pronounced change. The recent hot weather has caused a marked deterioration in quality, and for the little strictly choice butter now arriving a ready outlet is found at full prices. Low and medium grades are very slow. Oils were in fair request and ruled steady. Leather remains dull. The tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets were unchanged.

The cargo lumber market was quiet and unchanged Saturday. The offerings were small, and a fair proportion of them were sold. The retail lumber market remains quiet, and even the small order business, which is the leading feature at this time of the season, has suffered some diminution on account of the hot weather. The demand for wool is slackening. Eastern buyers having purchased freely are going home, and it is estimated that a good share of the clip is already owned by parties a the seaboard. The market is steady, and a good trade, without excitement, is expected for some time yet. The demand for hides readily absorbed the offerings, which were very light, and likely to continue so while the heated term lasts. Broom-corn, seeds, and hay were quiet. Green fruits were in fair request and firm except apples and peaches, which were very plenty and rather inferior in quality.

Lake freights were dull and very easy at former quotations, the ruling rate on corn to Buffalo being 1¼c, and on wheat to ditto 1¾c. Room was taken for 50,000 bu wheat and 280,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and easy, at 6c for corn and 7¾c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 7¼@8c for corn to New York and 9c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. They are quoted at 16c to New York and 21c to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c to do on fourth class. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 38@40c in specie per 100 lbs, with a fair volume of business.

SHIPPING VALUES.

We clip the following from the circular of J. H. Drake & Co.:

Cash wheat at 97c, with intermediate charges 95c, would cost $1.08¼ alongside ship. With sail freights 5s and 3 per cent commission on the currency value, would cost 42s 3d Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotation: Fair spring for prompt shipment, 40s, or about 7c per bu to the distaver of shipments.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs July 20: T. N. Bond, 76 anvils; Grommes & Ullrich, 50 cases bitters; William Dickinson, 1 cask whisky; E. Burke, 1 cask wine; George S. Haskell & Co., 2 cases dried flowers; Barnum Brothers, 27 cases toys and fancy goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; E. E. Eaton, 1 case guns; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1 case books. Collections, $804.23.

DIRECT IMPORTS.

The following statement shows the leading kinds of foreign goods on which duties have been paid at Chicago during the past week, with the foreign value of the same. With gold at 100¼, the currency selling value in this market is about $56,400:

Class of goods.	Foreign value.	U. S. Customs duties.
Dry goods	$ 10,307	$ 4,304.93
Salt	2,302	908.22
Lumber	2,188	520.08
Clay pipes	467	142.45
Rough marble	81	48.70
Appollinaris mineral water	2,000	Free
Musical merchandise	1,304	298.83
Mats	202	50.50
Tin plate	1,630	523.14
Toys and fancy goods	8,108	3,428.79
Cobblestones	219	21.90
Earthenware	1,553	620.80
Smokers' articles	700	550.92
Cigars	227	200.37
Drug sundries	846	56.09
Bottles	31	12.40
Percussion caps	416	166.40
Books	1,000	470.75
Mustard	445	201.60
Household goods	200	Free
Wire rope	250	108.68
Still wine	75	24.00
Tracing cloth	225	80.15
Champagne	104	44.61
Anvils	740	66.95
Dried flowers	76	Free
Totals	$ 35,688	$ 13,070.60

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were generally tame, and averaged easier, though not weak. There was very little doing, except in pork and short ribs for September. Liverpool advices indicated steadiness, but hogs at the Stock-Yards were easier, though only in moderate supply, and the shipping demand for products was very light.

MESS PORK—Was quiet and easier. The offerings were small, and the demand confined to the longer futures. Cash sales were reported of 250 brls seller July at $9.30, 4,250 brls seller August at $9.27½@9.32½, 5,550 brls seller September at $9.40@9.47½. Total, 11,000 brls. The market closed quiet at $9.30@9.37½ for July, $9.27½@9.30 for August, and $9.40@9.45 for September.

Prime mess pork sold to the extent of the offerings, 182 brls, at $9.00@9.50; extra prime was quoted at $8.75@9.00.

LARD—Was very quiet and 2½c lower. Sales were reported of 500 cwt seller July at $6.92½, 750 tcs seller August at $6.92½@6.95, and 500 tcs seller September at $7.02½@7.05. Also, 100 tcs cash at $6.60. Total, 1,850 tcs. The market closed at $6.90@6.92½ seller July, $6.92½@6.95 seller August, and $7.02½@7.05 seller September.

MEATS—Were very quiet and a shade easier, holders exhibiting rather more willingness to sell. The transactions reported were 300,000 lbs short ribs seller September at $5.70; 500 boxes short clears at 6c; and 25 boxes long-cut hams (special brand) at 10½c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the loading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and sh. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$4.60	$5.70	$5.70	$5.85
Boxed	4.80	5.87½	5.87½	6.00
August, boxed	4.80	5.87½	5.87½	6.00
September, boxed	4.90	5.97½	6.00	6.10

Long cleans quoted at $5.60 loose and $5.75 boxed; Cumberlands, 5½@6c boxed; long-cut hams, 9@9¼c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9@9¾c for 16 to 18 lb averages; green hams, 7¾@7¾c for same averages; green shoulders, 4¼c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5¾c for shoulders, 6@6¼c for short ribs, 6¼@6¾c for short clears, 10@10¼c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 4@4½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@9.50 for mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@21.50 for hams. Sale was made of 70 brls mess at $21.00.

TALLOW—Was easy at 6¼@6¾c for city, and 6¼@6¾c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand, and a shade firmer, some sales being made at a slight advance. The orders from outside were more numerous, and local buyers were more willing to take hold. Sales were reported of 475 brls winters at $4.62½@5.12½; 2,720 brls spring extras at $4.90@6.00; 86 brls do, sour, at $3.00. Total, 3,281 brls. We quote the market nominal at the close at $2.50@3.25 for fine, $3.25@3.75 for superfines, $3.75@4.25 for extras, and $4.50@5.75 for double extras, with $6.00@8.00 for patents and some fancy brands.

BRAN—Was quiet and steadier. Sales were 40 tons at $9.25 per ton on track and free on board car.

CORNMEAL—Sale was made of 1,000 bags on private terms.

MIDDLINGS—We note sale of 10 tons at $11.50 per ton free on board of car.

WHEAT—Was again active and stronger, next month's deliveries advancing 1¾c and closing ¼c higher than Friday afternoon, while wheat for this month closed the same as the preceding day. Liverpool reported corpses strong, and New York closed ½c higher, though easier at the opening. The reports of damage to the crops in the Northwest received previously were strongly emphasized by those which came in Saturday, though some spoke of finer weather, while Milwaukee was stronger, and our own receipts quite small except in winter wheat. The conditions caused a rather better demand from the shorts for next month, while this month was stronger in sympathy with Milwaukee, though there was scarcely any demand for July, and the deal was widely supposed to be pretty closely settled up. Seller August opened at 85¼c, sold at 85¾c, advanced to 86¼c, and closed at 86c. Seller September sold at 82¾@83¼c, closing at 83¼c. Seller the month ranged at 82¾@87c, closing at 86¾c; and carried over 1,000 bu. No. 1 spring at 98c; 3,000 bu No. 2 at 97@97¼c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 69@91c. Total, 24,000 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was in moderate demand and firm. No. 1 Minnesota being quoted at $1.04¼. Sales were 1,800 bu Minnesota at 98c and 3,600 bu hard No. 2 at 97¼c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in very good demand and ¼c higher for spot, but less wanted for future. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 red at 96¼c; 1,800 bu No. 2 do at 95@95½c; 10,000 bu seller July at 94c; and 5,000 bu seller first half of August at 90c.

CORN—Was active and irregular. The early feeling was firm, but the market soon weakened, and closed ½c below the latest prices of Friday. Liverpool was quoted easier, and New York was dull, but rather, as it seemed, in sympathy with a bear movement here than on account of inherent weakness. Our receipts were again rather large, and that, with the fact of fine weather, gave renewed confidence to short sellers, which caused quite a decline in the company, though there was a very good shipping demand. Seller August opened at 37¾c, sold at 37¾c, advanced to 38c, and declined to 37¾c at the close. Seller September sold at 37¾@38¼c, and seller the month at 38@38¼c, the latter closing at the inside. Carlots of No. 2 closed at 38½c, and high-mixed at 38½@38¾c. Spot sales were reported of 30,000 bu high-mixed at 38¼@38¾c; 1,000 bu new at 37½c; 2,000 bu No. 2 at 39¼c; 255,000 bu do at 38@38¾c; 84,800 bu rejected at 38@38½c; 10,800 bu by sample at 39@38½c on track; 12,400 bu do at 31½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 38¼c; and 5,600 bu no grade at 31½c afloat. Total, 408,800 bu.

OATS—Were a little more active and firmer, cash advancing ¼c, but the other futures ranged about ¼c higher than last Friday. The receipts were fair, but few No. 2 oats came on the market, while there was a pressing demand for them to send to New York, there to be turned over on contracts; hence the advance in No. 2 and July was stronger in sympathy, and short sellers were forced to cover. The cash reports from this State at least were generally favorable, but the longer futures were firmer under small offerings, with some demand, and the general market naturally sympathized with wheat. July opened at 24¾c and closed at 24½@25c. August sold at 22¾@22¾c, and September at 22½@22¾c, both closing at 0.22¾c outside. No. 2 oats sold at 25@26c, closing at the outside. Samples were taken for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 2 at 25¼@25c; 1,000 bu by sample at 23@30c on track; and 28,800 bu do at 24@30c free on board. Total, 45,200 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand and firm, cash or the month advancing 1c under limited offerings. The receipts were larger, but most of this rye had been placed previously, and was not quite as large on Monday. No. 2 was wanted for shipment and to fill contracts, and closed firm at 46½c, July was firm at 51c, and August and September at 47c. The quality of the new crop in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Northern Iowa, and Eastern Illinois is pronounced good; and in other parts of Illinois rather poor; cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 51c; 400 bu new rejected at 45c; 1,200 bu by sample at 46c on track. Total, 3,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was active, opening firm, and advancing 3@4c per bu under a pressing demand from shorts, and closing lower. Seller August was excited early, and, opening at 69c, quickly rose to 98c, and fell off to 64c after the close. Under the leading shorts it was bought out of the deal, closing tame at the inside. September was wanted early by shorts and holders of country orders, and sold at 80¾c, closing weakened under liberal offerings to 77c, and clos

nd interesting. There was ... first whether the appearance of ... se to the action of sea water ... of the worms, but this doubt ... with when it was observed that ... he holes and the way in which ... l were exactly the same as the holes ... he wood by these worms, except that ... not quite so large.

NOTICE.

LIZATION OF TAXES.

mittee on Equalization of Taxes of the Board ... nty Commissioners will meet in Room ... ding, being corner of Michigan and Clark-... esday, July 24, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., and ... hereafter for ten days, for the purpose of ... the assessment for the year 1878, as returned ... s Town Assessors of the county. ... will be open for the inspection of all tax- ...

mittee will receive and inquire into the ... or all persons who feel aggrieved by such ... ALBERT J. MAHER, Committee Clerk.

ILROAD TIME TABLE.

L AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

TION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday ... Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

O & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

...ce, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) side of the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...t Line.....	*10:30 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
...& Yankton.....	(9:50 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
...ay Ex. via Clinton	(9:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
...ight Ex. via Clinton	* 9:15 p. m.	* 3:40 a. m.
...ghi Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...& Yankton	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...ock'd & Dubuque.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...ock'd & Dubuque.	*10:15 a. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
...Mail.....	* 8:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
...Sundays	8:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
...e Express.....	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
...Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
...e Passenger (daily)	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
...Express.....	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...Minneapolis Ex..	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
...Minneapolis Ex..	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
...press.....	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
...press.....	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
New Ulm.....	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
New Ulm.....	† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.
Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:45 a. m.
ake & Rockford...	* 4:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
ay via Janesville..	* 4:45 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
ake Forest.....	*4:15 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.

Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 9:00 p. m. daily.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Fast Express.

The Only Line running Pullman Palace Dining-Cars between Chicago and Omaha.

ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO ... AND DENVER SHORT LINE.

...pot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and ... third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...y & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 8:35 a. m.
...Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
...New Orleans Ex.....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
...Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
...rlington Fast Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
... Express.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
...Paducah H. K. Pt.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
...acon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 8:35 a. m.
...ight Accommod'n	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

...pot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket ... South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...Express.....	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
...Minnesota through ...	*10:10a. m.	* 4:00 a. m.
...Iowa Express.....	* 5:00p. m.	*10:45a. m.
...to Minnesota, Green ... and Prairie du Chien Night Express.	† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.

...s run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul ...apolis are good either via Madison and Prairie ... or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

LINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

...ot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st., ... office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...press.....	* 8:30a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
...and Line.....	§ 9:10a. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
...Orleans Ex.....	§ 9:10p. m.	§ 6:20 p. m.
...exas Express....	§ 9:10p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
...Express.....	* 8:30a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
...Night Ex.....	§ 9:10p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
...ington & Keokuk	* 8:30a. m.	* 6:20p. m.
...ington & Keokuk	* 10p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
...Sioux City Ex.....	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
...Sioux City Ex.....	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
...senger.....	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.

...rday night runs to Centralia only.
...rday night runs to Peoria only.

HICAGO CENTRAL RAILROAD.

...ot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st., ... 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Lake and ... and Palmer House, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...gin and Air Line)...	* 7:00 a. m.	*† 7:55 p. m.
...Accommodation...	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
...ress (daily).....	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:05 a. m.
...Express.....	*10:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

G, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

...er Canal and Madison-sts., ... Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ress.....	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
...ress.....	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
...Express.....	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:05 a. m.

RAL, BALTIMORE & OHIO.

...ets from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st.; Palmer House, Palmer House Office, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
...press.....	* 8:50 a. m.	* 5:40 a. m.
...press.....	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 7:0 p. m.

SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...ll—Old Line.....	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
...ton Special Ex...	9:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
...press, daily.....	5:17 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
.....	*10:25 p. m.	* 5:40 a. m.

RG, CINCINNAT & ST. LOUIS & T.

...innati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) ... of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
...Indianapolis, Lou...mmons & East ... ss.....	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
... Express.....	§ 8:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

...r Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Day Express.....	* 9:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express...	§ 8:00 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.

ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

...r of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket ..., 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...xpress.....	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
...ew'th & Atch Ex	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
...modation.....	§ 5:30 p. m.	§ 10:30 a. m.
... Express.....	*10:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

...n the Omaha Express are served in dining ...s each.

O & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
7 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, ... Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
.....	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
...orida Express ...	§ 7:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Milwaukee, etc., daily	*9 a. m.
oat don't leave until.....	8 p. m.
s, Ludington, etc., daily.....	7 p. m.
ven, Muskegon, etc., daily*.....	10 a. m.
ph, etc., daily*.....	11 p. m.
Joe boat don't leave until.....	9 p. m.
Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and ...	7 p. m.
Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., ...	7 p. m.
Mackinaw, Northport, etc., ...	7 p. m.
...Sundays excepted.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES,

ATE DISPENSARY.

...ington St., Chicago, Ill.

...r. James for the past 20 years has stood at ... profession in the treatment of all special ... ...s that require immediate attention. A boon for ... suffering who should marry? Why not? Only 10 ... postage. Call or write; Dr. James has so many ... patient never meets another. Ladies requiring ... private attention, home and board accommodations. ... Office hours 9 A. M. to 12 P. M., Sunday, 10 to 1. ... years of age.

Dr. Kean,

...outh Clark-st., Chicago.

...ally or by mail, free of charge, on all ... s, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is one ... all the city who warrants cures or no pay.

GONE TO MEET JONES.

Suicide of Dr. Witheford, a Prominent Exposer of Spiritualist Frauds.

Robbed of His Gas Stock, and Deserted by the Third Presbyterian Church,

He Seeks the Unknown via the Revolver.

There was a brief announcement in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE to the effect that Ernest J. Witheford, a man who had acquired some notoriety in connection with the exposure of Spiritualistic frauds, committed suicide about 9:30 o'clock Saturday evening by shooting himself in the right temple. Yesterday some further facts in the matter were developed, which caused it to assume a more interesting phase. It seems that Witheford, who was a young man about 27 years of age, studied medicine in his youth, and graduated from Rush Medical College three or four years ago. He never entered actively into the practice of his profession, however, but devoted his talents to Spiritualism, and become a professional medium, having an office on the corner of West Madison and Halsted streets. Last winter he became disgusted with the fraud he was practicing, and abandoned the business. He then began a series of public exposures of mediums and their tricks, and his friends claim that he was promised assistance and support in this by the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, and others of that society, who soon went back on him. About the same time another misfortune overtook Witheford in the seduction of his sister, a girl of 16, by A. S. Lathrop, who was at that time doing business in this city, and an attendant of the Third Presbyterian Church. Lathrop was arrested and brought before Justice Matson on a charge of bastardy, but, being released on bail, jumped the town and has not since been heard of. Recently Witheford has been speculating some on the Open Board of Trade, and sustained some trifling losses. Saturday evening he was at his office in company with John McAuliffe, the well-known Commissioner, and the latter observed that he was unusually gentle in his demeanor, complaining of a headache and a general feeling of debility. About 9:30 o'clock McAuliffe started to leave, but had only reached the hallway when he heard the

REPORT OF A PISTOL.

Returning to the room he found Witheford lying on the floor with a pistol wound in his right temple. Dr. Bluthardt was immediately summoned, and saw that there was no hope of saving the man's life, as the bullet had undoubtedly penetrated the brain. The unfortunate man was in an unconscious condition when Mr. McAuliffe entered the room, and continued so until death ensued about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The pistol with which the fatal wound was inflicted was a four-barreled revolver, which Witheford had been carrying for some time. When the friends of the deceased searched the body, the following letter was found, which fully explains the motives prompting Witheford to the commission of the fatal act:

CHICAGO, July 20.—On Aug. 24, 1877, D. C. Freeman made the first blow at me when he stole my gas stock, worth over $700, by the aid of letters of recommendation from B. P. Hutchinson and Maj. Blodgett, of Chicago, and S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee. Then A. B. Lathrop, of 2,000 Newberry avenue, struck the *second* blow when he seduced my sister. Finally the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian ministers struck the last blow, when they turned traitors and *betrayed every promise* made to me. I relinquished my life of fraud, only to be despised and run down by them for taking a right step. My blood rests upon the heads of the three men mentioned. "Vengeance is Mine, saith the Lord."

ERNEST J. WITHEFORD, M. D.

Friends, farewell.

THE EXPERIENCES OF

Witheford as a Spiritualist were of an exceedingly interesting character, and, as a medium, he practiced successfully some of the most mysterious and awe-inspiring tricks known to that profession. One of them in particular attracted a vast amount of attention, not only in Chicago but all over the country. A little over a year ago, at one of his seances at the West Madison street rooms, Witheford announced to those present that something miraculous was about to happen. In a few minutes he mysteriously disappeared from the room, and was nowhere to be found. After waiting patiently for his reappearance, the audience dispersed in considerable wonderment. Early the next morning a dispatch was received from him, dated at Madison, Wis., stating that he had been mysteriously transported to that city. He at once returned to Chicago, and told a marvelous tale regarding his experiences during the night of his disappearance. He said that he was taken into the air by an unseen power, and carried through space in an unaccountable manner, finding himself early the next morning about three or four miles from Madison, which city he walked. This yarn was believed by the credulous fools who attended his seances, and the affair was regarded by them as nothing short of a miracle. The real facts in the matter, as afterwards confessed by Witheford, were as follows: After announcing at the seance that a mysterious disappearance was to occur, he bolted out of the house and ran to the tracks of the Northwestern Railway, where he boarded the Madison train, having calculated the time to a nicety in making his announcement to the audience. Early in the morning, and just before the train reached the Capital of Wisconsin, he jumped from it, walked into town, and sent the telegram above referred to.

NOT LONG AFTER THIS

adventure Witheford became ashamed of the part he was playing as a charlatan, and resolved to expose and abandon the business. Accordingly he communicated with the Rev. J. H. Walker, of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, regarding the matter, and at the close of the meeting of ministers of that denomination held in this city on the 11th of last February Witheford proceeded to address them on the subject. He told the reverend gentlemen all about the mysteries of slate-writing and the cabinet; relating how the Rev. Dr. R. W. Thomas, of Centenary Methodist Church, had been fooled by a medium called Dr. Huston, whose startling manifestations with a slate, which by an ingenius mechanical contrivance seemed to be written upon while held firmly in the hands of the visitor. Witheford performed all these tricks for the benefit of the Presbyterian divines. He then honestly confessed to lead a better life, and became a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, but, as he says in his statement given above, was basely deserted by that party, whom he charges with being one of the three to whom his death should be charged. Instead of giving him the assistance promised, Witheford claimed that they betrayed him and broke every promise made. It was undoubtedly this treatment and losses by speculation on the Board of Trade that brought about the melancholy which afflicted the unfortunate man for several months, and finally caused his death by his own hand.

EFFORTS WERE MADE

last night to find Mr. B. P. Hutchinson and the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church. The former has taken up his residence at Hyde Park, and could not be seen owing to the lateness of the hour, and the reverend gentleman referred to in the suicide's letter was reported "out of the city" when a reporter called at his residence, No. 118 South Ashland avenue.

Maj. E. A. Blodgett, to whom the deceased referred as one of the gentlemen who recommended Mr. D. C. Freeman, was found at his residence, No. 143 South Sangamon street. A reporter told him of Dr. Witheford's demise and the contents of the letter which he had left. In reply to questions as to what he knew about Freeman and Witheford and the alleged theft of the $700 worth of gas stock, Maj. Blodgett said:

"I knew Freeman several years ago when I was selling goods in Missouri. He was then traveling for Matson & Barthelow, tobacco merchants of St. Louis. When I moved to Chicago I found Freeman here out of a job. He was doing a little scalping, I think, on the Board of Trade. He told me that he could get a situation in a commercial house if he could get letters of recommendation. I wrote him a general letter, stating that I knew him, etc., etc. He also got letters, I believe, from ex-Senator Doolittle and Mr. Furbong. The next thing I heard about him was from Witheford, who called on me one day and asked if I knew Freeman. I told him what I knew about him, and then the Doctor said that he (Freeman) had beaten him out of gas-stock worth $700 by means of some notes of some parties in Kenosha. He said that the notes were no good because the parties had no money."

Maj. Blodgett said that he thought that Freeman was out of the city traveling for a tobacco house whose place of business was No. 13 Dearborn street.

The Partition of Turkey.

TORONTO, July 13.—*To the Editor of the Tribune:* It is refreshing, and I think salutary, to read your unconventional remarks on the august but burglarious conclave of Berlin.

There can be but little doubt that, besides the secret agreements which have already been sprung on this high moral tribunal, there is yet another in existence. The future division of spoil in the direction of Syria is evidently the subject of some understanding between England and France, entered into behind the back of Turkey, from whom England has just taken Cyprus as the price of a defensive alliance concluded for the protection of all Turkey's Asiatic possessions.

Perpetual homilies are preached by European moralists about the state of opinion on the democratic side of the Atlantic. Assuredly we are very far from perfection; yet here a small community can at all events repose by the side of a large one free from any fear of aggression or intrigue. Perhaps this immunity is as satisfactory in itself, and as strong a proof of the ascendency of "public law," as the meeting of a "European Areopagus" to which none are admitted but the representatives of brute force, and to which each Areopagite comes with a mask on his face, a revolver in his pocket, and a lie in his right hand.

That general morality has greatly advanced in Europe since the middle of the seventeenth century cannot be doubted; but it may be doubted whether at the time of the Treaty of Westphalia diplomatic villainy was greater or more unabashed than it is now. Yours faithfully,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SHYLOCK TO ANTONIO.

Signor Antonio, many a time and oft
In der Rialto you haf abused me
About mine moneys, and said dot
I took more indervet in a year
Den der brincipal vas come to!
Still haf I borne all dose mit
A patient shrug;
For, vat you call it?—sufferance?—
Vas der badge uv all our tribe;
You call me bad names—
Misbeliefver, cut-throat, son-uv-a-gun,
Sheep-Shon, und so on.
Vell, den, it vas now appeared
Dot you need my help!
You come to me und you said,
Mister Shylock, old boy, I vould
Like to borrow dree dousand ducats
Till next Saturday! You said so!
You, dot haf booted me
Two, dree, six several times,
Und spurn'd me from your threshold
Like a dog! Moneys is your suit, den?
By goodness! you haf more cheek
As a dog indeed. Vould I not said:
Haf a dog money?
Do a son-uv-a-gun
Keep a pank-account?
Don't it been impossibility
Dot a cur-dog should lend you
Dree dousand ducats? Or,
Shall I bend low, und in a bondsman's key,
Mit bated breath und vispered humbleness,
Said this:
Fair sir, you spit on me on Vednesday last,
You spurn'd me on Thursday;
On Friday you told me to vipe of
Mine shin off;
Anudder time you call me
Old Stick-in-der-mud;
Und, now, for dose dings,
I lend you—a fife-cent nickel,
Und took a mortgage
On your old head! Don't it?
—*Old City Derrick.*

HOODLUM SPORTS.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The details of the tricks resorted to by San Francisco hoodlums in the gratification of their fiendish propensities and the inventive talent displayed in the execution of their plans are such as might furnish good material for a yellow-covered romance, or would reflect credit upon the judges of the ancient Inquisition. As a gentleman was meandering around town on the evening of the Fourth, he was startled when at the corner of Market and Sixth streets by a howling dog coming around the corner, and a crowd of young ruffians following in hot pursuit, laughing and cheering boisterously. The astonished man turned to see what was the matter, and discovered the unhappy dog going through the most extraordinary contortions, his tail appearing to snap and flash in the dusk at every jump. The gentleman made a few steps toward the animal, with the intention of smothering the burning punk which was attached to the brute's tail, but the wretched dog had lost all faith in man, and once more started on the full run. He soon disappeared around an adjacent corner, and was seen no more.

On the afternoon of the same day, one of a gang of hoodlums hanging around in the neighborhood of Mason and Francisco streets suggested the idea of sending up a sky-rocket with a cat attached. A sudden burst of joy rent the air, and all cheerfully assented, and rubbed their hands with delight at the idea. The expenses of the experiment being collected, they repaired to an adjacent store and purchased the largest rocket manufactured. The Captain appointed a committee of two to get the principal article, the cat, and they dispersed with the understanding that they would meet on the beach, near Meiggs' wharf, at 4 o'clock. At the appointed hour every one was ready except the cat, which had refused to be caught. After a short consultation, when the Committee had made its excuses, the Captain detailed about three-fourths of the crowd to search all neighboring back-yards thoroughly, and catch a cat. One unfortunate was soon secured, a slip-knot placed around its neck, the noose drawn tight, and the other end attached to a large rocket. Everything being considered in a satisfactory condition, the boy who seemed to be engineering the experiment ordered the fuse to be touched off. A spark was about to be applied to the fuse when the Captain ordered all movements to stop. All eyes were immediately upon the Captain, and the younger members of the gang gazed upon him with amazement, fearful that a touch of humanity was going to interfere with their sport. The Captain said that he thought it would be a good idea to attach a little more to the animal's tail. A boy was dispatched to purchase the article. He soon returned with a tremendous bomb. It was examined by almost every member of the gang, and after the majority had expressed their opinions as to the strength of the article, the Captain, with his usual imperious manner, pronounced it large and powerful enough, and ordered it to be attached to the animal's tail. Work was recommenced. A strong piece of string was placed around the cat's tail, the other end made fast to the bomb. The string between the cat and the bomb was about six inches long. The order was given, and the fuse to the bomb was set on fire, also the fuse to the skyrocket. The skyrocket started up with the rapidity of lightning. The cat could be seen struggling until the rocket had reached its highest altitude, and at this point the bomb burst, and the cat, like the dog, disappeared, and was seen no more. The string, the stick, and a little piece of fur, which had glued to the string, were the only evidences of the ascension which had proved so disastrous to the cat.

LAWYERS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Call.

The heaviest legal incomes in the city vary from $50,000 to $60,000 per annum. On the other hand, there are plenty of lawyers struggling to a practice who do not average $30 per month the year round. Some of our leading attorneys require a fee of $1,000 before having anything to do with a case. Important fees in criminal cases range from $250 to $2,500, and instances are common where much larger sums have been paid. In 1874 William H. Patterson and the late John H. Felton received $40,000 for defeating the Local Option law before the Supreme Court. They only worked on the case about two weeks, and worked in very leisurely style at that. The money was placed on deposit beforehand, and when a favorable decision was announced, all they had to do was to go to the bank and get it. Each of them received $20,000, equal to about $300 an hour, or $5 a minute, that he was actually occupied with the case. The reporter soon realizes that his ordinary professional services can be made so valuable as to net him a small fortune in a couple of weeks must be very peculiar, indeed. In the celebrated slip case, Mr. Felton's fees amounted to $250,000. On another occasion he received $80,000 for his services in a Spanish land grant contest, and on still another occasion was paid $10,000 on condition that he would not appear as attorney in a certain pending case. In 1870 S. W. Sanderson resigned the high position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California in order to become Attorney of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The inducement offered was in proportion to the sacrifice, and consisted of a permanent salary of $1,000 per month, which was subsequently increased to $2,000 per month. Some wealthy commercial firms find it to their interest to employ attorneys on regular salaries that range from a few hundred dollars per annum up into the thousands. These attorneys see to the proper drawing of papers of consequence, and are consulted on all occasions of doubt or importance. Nearly all the banks and corporations have their salaried attorneys. Campbell, Fox & Campbell are said to receive a large salary from the Spring Valley Water Company. Rumor has it that Bergin & McAllister receive $1,000 per month from the Bank of Nevada; that S. M. Wilson receives a salary of $5,000 per annum from the Bank of California; that Solomon Heydenfeldt (formerly of the Supreme Court) receives $1,000 per month for guarding the mining interests of Flood & O'Brien, while also receiving a salary in each case for officiating as President of a number of mining companies; Reuben H. Lloyd is attorney for millionaire Baldwin, and gets high pay, it is said. S. M. Wilson is supposed to be in receipt of the largest income of any member of the Bar. J. P. Hoge, in the course of his career, has frequently come in contact with $10,000 fees."

THE WANGA PLANT.

Washington Star.

At the request of one of the Professors in the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Langston, our Minister to Hayti, has, by direction of the Secretary of State, made some investigations into the nature of a narcotic herb growing on the island called the "Wanga plant." This plant appears to be used in the incantations of a society called the "Voudoux," and is not known outside of the circle of its high functionaries. Marvelous stories are told of the wonderful effects produced by it. Whenever miracles are to be wrought, the sick healed, the dead brought to life, or any other display of superhuman power to be made, the herb is used. It is often told, with the most profound sincerity by those not belonging to the order of the Voudoux, that the "Papalois," or "priest," moved by what is called the "Lois," can, and does, resurrect the dead, the Wanga plant always playing its part of the performance. The "Lois" is a spiritual influence inherited in certain families, resembling the powers attributed to "mediums" in Spiritualism. The followers of this faith in Hayti are numerous and of all grades of social life. The Emperor Soulouque was a member, but Geffrard sought to prevent its increase. The "Voudoux" are cannibals, and kill small children as a sacrifice to their strange god. In connection with these rights and practices the sacred herb is used conspicuously. The plant is used by Haytians not members of the Voudoux as a narcotic medicine and for base and lascivious purposes. A negro used it to put his rich master to sleep while he robbed him. The juice will produce temporary blindness, and thus unfit for military purposes the victim. After its influences pass away the sight is perfectly restored, and a bad effect on the optic nerve remaining. The herb is used to procure sound and pleasant sleep by persons suffering from disease of body or mind. It has been successful where chloroform has failed. Five leaves placed under the pillow are generally sufficient to bring relief. Its properties, however, are yet to be determined and defined. The botany of the island presents a large field of study. Of 2,000 varieties of plants only 600 have been examined and classified. The conclusion is that the whole matter, says Mr. Langston, is, whatever the plant "Wanga" may be, whether its properties concern medical science or not, there is in this country, as connected with this subject, treasures which await scientific exploration.

TIM'S KIT.

Detroit Free Press.

It surprised the shiners and newsboys around the Post-Office the other day to see "Limpy Tim" come among them in a quiet way, and to hear him say:

"Boys, I want to sell my kit. Here's two brushes, a hull box of blacking, a good stout box, and the outfit goes for two shillin's!"

"Goin' away, Tim?" queried one.

"Not 'zactly, boys, but I want a quarter the awfullest kind just now."

"Goin' on a 'scursion?" asked another.

"Not to-day, but I must have a quarter," he answered.

One of the lads passed over the change and took the kit, and Tim walked straight to the counting-room of a daily paper, put down his money, and said:

"I guess I kin write it if you'll give me a pencil."

With slow-moving fingers he wrote a death notice. It went into the paper almost as he wrote it, but you might not have seen it. He wrote:

Died—Litul Ted—of scarlet fever; aged three yeres. Funeral to-morrer, gon up to Hevin; left won brudher.

"Was it your brother?" asked the cashier.

Tim tried to brace up, but he couldn't. The big tears came up, his chin quivered, and he pointed to the notice on the counter and gasped:

"I—I had to sell my kit to do it, b—but he had his arms aroun' my neck when he d—died!"

He hurried away home, but the news went to the boys, and they gathered in a group and talked. Tim had not been gone an hour before a barefooted boy left the kit on the doorstep, and in the box was a bouquet of flowers which had been purchased in the market by pennies contributed by the crowd of ragged but big-hearted urchins. Did God ever make a heart which would not respond if the right chord was touched?

HE WAS AFTER DICKENS.

Oil City Derrick.

"Do you want to hire a reporter?" inquired a red-nosed young man as he thrust his illuminatory olfactory into this office yesterday.

He was informed that we had all the help we required at present.

"Sorry—very sorry," he said, bowing quite low; "just noticed by squib in newspaper that the immortal Dickens began life as a reporter; first I had heard of it, and concluded at once to engage that way myself. Dickens made a great success of it, and what has been done once can be done again."

We acknowledged that Dickens had made quite a hit.

"A decided hit," put in the young man, "and all I want is to start under the same auspices. Sure you have no place for me?"

"No place at present."

"Mighty sorry," replied the applicant; "have just been reading 'David Centrefield,' and am quite charmed with the author's style."

"David Copperfield, not 'Centrefield,'" we ventured to suggest.

"Perhaps you're right; yes, now I recollect, you are right; much obliged; been playing baseball lately, and have got names confused. Will be in town a few days and hope you will not forget me if a vacancy should occur."

We promised to remember him, and the young man withdrew.

Protruding his beacon-light once more, he said:

"Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, and Napoleon Bonaparte also began life in newspaper offices; but I don't care for them; Dickens is the man I'm after," and he closed the door softly and went down stairs on his tiptoes.

QUIPS.

As a twig is bent the boy is inclined.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The best kind of a suit to wear during this hot weather is a bare skin suit.

Joseph Cook lost money in the West owing to a lack of protoplasm in the box office.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Never get under a tree during a thunder-storm. If Ajax had been afraid of getting his clothes wet, he never would have successfully defied the lightning.

Scene—Parisian Cafe—One of our countrymen who is more fond of liver than of French: "Garsong, donny moir un bon vivant." Garsong stares. Fact.

"Doesn't Boston Harbor remind you of the Bay of Naples?" asked an enthusiastic Yachtsman. "Yes," was the answer, "at least in one respect. They are both full of water."—*Boston Transcript.*

How an old female rat proved herself to be of a literary nature. She said: "A litter rat I had—the litter hate I, and, therefore, the litter ate I; consequently, among the litter, rate I one of the literati."

Edison is accused of being the father of Invention. We have no desire to open up a fresh scandal, but if Edison is the father of Invention it is the duty of Necessity to show her marriage certificate—if she has one.

The following correspondence explains itself: "Dear Mrs. Jones—Please let me have a half-dozen tomatoes if you can. Sallie Smith." "Dear Mrs. Smith—We are not going to can; we propose to pickle. Hannah Jones."

It is related that a Western tourist, to whom an Italian monk was showing a consecrated lamp which had never gone out during five centuries, gave the flame a decisive puff, and remarked with cool complacency, "Well, I guess it's out now."

The argumentum ad—"Sam, you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front of your house all marble and de back gate chiefly slop bar'l, sah."

An English medical authority says that the man who blows the big horn in a band rarely lives beyond a period of three years. This is about two years, eleven months and twenty-nine days longer than his next-door neighbor wants him to live.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Norristown *Herald* is willing to pay a premium for a pun on isinglass. Well, speak about some young lady looking at herself in a mirror; she sees eyes in glass. Or speak of a young man looking at a sherry cobbler; he sees ice in glass. But let us forbear.—*New York Herald.*

A simple-minded man having an attack of the gout wanted to know why he should be so afflicted, as he had always lived a temperate life. "It is probably hereditary," said the doctor. "Sure enough," responded the poor victim; "I understand it now; my wife's father had it awfully."

MARINE NEWS.

THE TUG TROUBLES.

The tug war continues, and no special change has occurred in its status since last report. The Independent Line boats, it is said, will tow vessels from a point opposite the Marine Hospital at 50 per cent off tariff rates, thus affording owners and masters the same facilities that the Association tugs do. The managers of the latter have shown their littleness again by refusing to furnish a tug to assist a vessel that was being towed by an Independent boat, a fact which does not hitch with their talk about furnishing vessels all necessary facilities in reaching their docks. Of course, every advantage will be taken on both sides, regardless of vessel-owner's necessities or wishes. Lower lake owners will no doubt instruct their captains to give their towing to the line that will do it the cheapest, and the Independent boats will certainly do the largest proportionate share of the harbor towing unless the associations reduce their prices to correspond with those of their competitors. It is a well-known fact that higher rates are paid in this port for towing than in any other. A sailing-master related an instance yesterday where his vessel was towed from Point Abino to Lexington, a distance of about 325 miles for a few dollars more than it cost him to get into Chicago harbor. It seems probable that the effect of the present competition will be to permanently reduce the rates of towing here, a state of things which the Association managers will have brought about by their hasty endeavor to crush out a competing line.

So far as learned, the Association boats have not made any tows at less than 30 per cent off, and that only in cases where they get the round-trip towing of the vessel.

TROUBLESOME RODENTS.

The Annie Mulvey arrived here last night with a full cargo of coal from Charlotte. A short distance out from that port, on the evening before, Capt. Jackman was called and told the vessel was leaking. The pumps were rigged, but worked badly, being out of use, but they were kept going, and the water was held at eighteen inches, and sometimes less. The crew of six men were at the pumps incessantly, and the Captain at the wheel in the pilot-house, where she was towed into a dock and run on the mud. All hands were utterly exhausted, and when they reached the dock there were four feet of water in the hold. The Captain thinks the rats have gnawed a hole in her vessel, as there was no other means to strain her, and she was not leaking when she left Charlotte; and he said that when the water began to gain rapidly the rats almost took possession of the cabin.—*Toronto Globe, 19th.*

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 21.—Passed up—Props Scotia, B. W. Blanchard, St. Paul, L. Gilbert, Mary Mills, J. Bertschy, Cleveland and consort, Annie Smith and consort, Lord and consort; schrs Red Wing, Bavaria, Emma C. Hutchinson, Chas. Hinckley, Mary Hattie, Mona.

Down—Props Delaware, St. Louis, Marine City, Jay Gould, Benton, Oneida, S. Chamberlain with Fayette Brown and consort, Fred Kelly and consort, Fletcher and consort, Inland with Hartford and Consort, William Chorrie and consort; schrs Moonlight, C. Crawford, Snowdrop, Lizzie A. Law, D. M. Foster, L. May, Guthrie, Belle Mitchell, T. C. Leighton, C. J. Wells, Thomas Gawn, Donald McLeod, A. M. Reed, Col. Cook, Nahoa, Thomas Quayle, W. J. Suffel, G. E. Gilmore, C. Allen, Wend-the-Wave, Senator, M. C. Upper, H. U. Todman, German.

Wind—North, gentle.

Weather—Cloudy.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was discovered on the steam barge Anna Smith, at that time lying at Burt's Dock, at the upper end of the city. The fire was located in the afterpart of the boat, and near the engine. Simultaneous with the discovery the pro-Con of New Baltimore hove in sight, and was hailed and came alongside, and in a few seconds had two streams of water pouring upon the flames, which were soon extinguished, with slight damage to the boat. The timely appearance of the propeller on the scene was all that saved the Smith from serious injury. Capt. Hathaway, of the barge, offered to pay Capt. Lowrie, of the Baltimore, for what he had done, but, with characteristic true-heartedness, the latter refused it. The origin of the fire could not be learned.—*Detroit Post and Tribune, 21st.*

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The schr C. B. Jones lost her jibboom at Bay City a few days ago, while tilt with the railroad bridge.

The schr Pauline arrived at Milwaukee in a water-logged condition, Friday, and was dry-docked for repairs.

A schooner in Arnold's Slip had some slight damage done her yesterday by another vessel, which was towed into her.

The tug Charles Nelson had a very narrow escape from being run down by the prop City of Duluth yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, near State street bridge. The tug was careened over until her starboard rail reached the water.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 21.—Arrivals—Prop Arizona, barges C. H. Weeks, Keepsake, Buffalo.

Departures—Prop Wilkinson, schr Thomas A. Scott, Chicago; schr Pelican, Marquette.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Large parties of excursionists patronized the Flora and Bret Harte yesterday.

Mr. C. J. Magill, of this city, was at Milwaukee last week for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the Milton-Lotus collision case.

The steamer Flora is doing an immense excursion business. Saturday last an excursion party of 475 persons, including printers and book-binders, with their wives and children and sweethearts (those who had them), went to Highland Park on the Flora and had a "big time."

The tug Goldsmith Maid, which was contributed to the Chicago Towing Company by Justice Haines, has been placed there Saturday on account of a bill for boiler repairs.

ELSEWHERE.

The buoys recently displaced at

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lewis Swift, of Rochester, the famous "comet seeker," leaves Chicago this morning for Denver to observe the eclipse.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Householder found in the river near Madison-street bridge the remains of a five-month's-old fetus.

The Bohemians had quite a celebration yesterday at their cemetery in Jefferson, the special object being to lay the corner-stone of the vault.

Mrs. Samuel P. Skinner starts for Cape May this morning. Mrs. Skinner has been spending the summer in Chicago, and will go to Fernandina, Fla., in October.

At 9:30 last evening Officer Williams found an unknown man in a stupefied condition on the corner of Lincoln street and Warren avenue. Alcohol, heat, and chloral are spoken of in the premises. He was taken to the County Hospital.

At 6:30 Saturday evening John Vanderford, 21 years of age, residing at No. 46 Sherman street, while bathing in the Ogden Slip, near the north pier, was accidentally drowned. He was employed by Gannon & McGrath, Van Buren and Jefferson streets. The body has not yet been recovered.

Max Lange, 10 years of age, son of William Lange, grocer, No. 674 Clybourn avenue, was drowned while bathing in a clay-hole in a brick-yard north of Fullerton avenue in the Town of Lake View. The body was recovered by the parents, who had been notified shortly after the accident.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Murphy found the body of a boy floating in the lake at the foot of Twenty-eighth street. He was about 14 years of age, and had his hair closely cut. No clothes were on, and no marks were found by which he might be identified. It is supposed he was drowned while in swimming about a week ago. The body was taken to the Morgue.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as a Bohemian procession was passing the West Madison Street Station, one of the officers, M. Neuzil by name, was noticeable for his fast and reckless driving of the horse upon which he was mounted. He ran down two boys in succession, one of whom, Solomon Weinstein, was badly injured about the body and face by the horse's hoofs. Detectives Lansing and Longman, who had witnessed the reckless performance, arrested Neuzil, and locked him up for fast driving.

"The Scientific Objections to Prayer" is the subject of a series of discourses which the Rev. Prof. Northrup has been delivering Sunday evenings in the Fourth Baptist Church, and which was the topic discussed by him last evening. He expressed the belief that prayer was heard and answered, notwithstanding the scientific objections to the contrary, and supported his position by citing instances and stating that there were logical reasons to be led some of the most learned men to believe in the efficacy of prayer.

At 9 o'clock Saturday night C. A. Jordan, of No. 23 Harrison street, and N. Light, of No. 174 Randolph street, found an old lady scrambling in the lake at the foot of Peck court. They rescued her, when she was found to be quite ill and feeble, and was therefore sent to the County Hospital. She was recognized as Christina Mitchell, 62 years of age, and formerly keeper of a lodging-house on Desplaines street, but at present penniless and destitute. She says she accidentally fell into the water, but the general impression is that she attempted to commit suicide.

Arrests: Bell Clifton, larceny of $6 from August Miller, of No. 167 Clark street; Jimmy Johnson, an old and experienced thief, who was captured by Officer P. Dougherty in possession of two pictures entitled "McNicol" and "McFarland," and set in black-walnut frames 18x15, and which are supposed to have been stolen; John O'Connell, caught stealing silk handkerchiefs from several ladies as they were leaving St. Patrick's Church; Alexander Taylor, complicity with Nellie Williams in robbing Albert Smith of $35 on the 15th inst.

At Socialist headquarters—No. 7 Clark street—the Lathers' Union met yesterday morning, and engaged in a long discussion as to the best course to be pursued to protect their rights. It seems that a number of country lathers—a number large enough to visibly interfere with the city workers' profits—have come to this city, and are doing lathing work at a price less than that set by the Union. Hence the wrath of the Union, work being scarce. The discussion resulted in nothing definite, and the subject will be broached at a future meeting.

When the South Town Board of Review decided to reduce the real estate assessment 50 per cent, it was understood that the personal property valuations should follow, and this will be attended to by the Assessor. One or two of his old employes knowing of this, and reasonably certain that business men were not aware of it, have been going around offering for a commission to have valuations reduced 50 per cent, and asserting that they were in collusion with the Assessor. It is a pity species of blackmail. The valuation will be reduced anyway, and the man who pays money to secure a reduction is out just that much.

The Press Committee of the Socialist party held a meeting yesterday morning at No. 7 Clark street. To them had been referred the work of arranging for and receiving estimates of the expense of a daily paper representing the Socialist party. The Committee have received the estimates which they will announce to a general meeting to be held next Sunday, at which time they will recommend that the paper be called the *Daily Socialist*: that it be a 1-cent evening paper; and that the name of the editor or editors be not made known to the public.

A very large gathering of the different nationalities of the Catholic belief assembled in Maskell Hall last evening, to listen to a lecture on "Homes in the West and Immigration," by the Rev. Father Pickler, of Hanover, Washington County, Kan. The audience was much pleased with the remarks of the speaker, and a Chicago Catholic Colony Society was formed from among those present. The following gentlemen were elected officers: W. J. Maskell, President; the Rev. Father Pickler, Vice-President; M. O. Dowd, Secretary; George D. Plant, Treasurer. Society adjourned to meet in Maskell Hall next Sunday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

If the lake transportation companies would exert themselves to accommodate the public a little more than they do, the public would perhaps esteem them with greater popularity. Yesterday the Fountain City, of the Western Transportation Line, was expected to bring passengers from Buffalo, and a number of people with carriages assembled at the dock as early as 8 o'clock to meet friends. The propeller did not arrive until noon, and there was an immense amount of grumbling among those who were obliged to linger about a dirty dock all the forenoon, the more so as it was entirely unnecessary, for if the Company had exerted itself a little a dispatch from Milwaukee could have announced the fact that the Fountain City did not reach that port until 11 o'clock Saturday night, instead of several hours earlier, as usual, and that it lay at the dock five hours before starting for Chicago. With fair weather, there is no reason why the man in charge of the dock should not tell within an hour or two as to what time a boat would arrive.

The jury in the Sparks murder case, after being out twenty-two hours, was called in yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by Judge Rogers in the Criminal Court, which had been agreed upon at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and handed in their verdict. They reached an agreement at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, just after arousing from napping on the floor, tables, and chairs, and it was that Sparks was guilty of manslaughter, and his term of imprisonment was fixed at five years in the Penitentiary. The jury was discharged until this morning, when it will be called and polled. Sparks was not at all satisfied with the verdict, as he had confidently believed that he would be acquitted, and will insist on a new trial. On the other hand, those familiar with the case think that he got off exceedingly light, and that if the jury had doubled his time greater justice would have been done. His attorneys not decided yesterday what steps to take in the matter of a new trial, from the fact that some of the jurors held out so long for greater punishment. It is not believed, however, that a new trial can be had, and, furthermore, that if one were granted, the indications are that the prisoner would fare worse than he has.

THE TURNER FESTIVAL.

The Seventh District Turner Fest is just now being held in this city. The festival commenced yesterday, and will continue until to-night. There was a preliminary entertainment at the North Side Turner-Hall saturday evening, which was participated in by about 1,500 Turners from other points in the district, and about 200 from this city. Yesterday morning the Turners to the number of about 600, including the visitors, marched in procession to Ogden's Grove, where a grand fete was held. Mr. Emil Hoechster was the orator of the day, and made an able, forcible speech. During the afternoon the Chicago Orchestra treated the assembly to a grand concert, and at the same time the Turners gave an exhibition of their skill in acrobatic and declamatory exercises. Prizes will be given to those showing the greatest skill in acrobatic feats. "Turning" for the prizes commenced yesterday afternoon, and will continue during to-day. A ball at the North-side Turner-Hall this evening will conclude the festivities. The North-Side Turner-Hall has been splendidly decorated and festooned in honor of the occasion, and a number of other places along North Clark street presented a holiday appearance.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Charles Bacon, London; D. M. Tyne, San Francisco; Alfred Jaffe, Belfast, Ireland; Leonceo Pradda, New York; Col. S. M. Bowman, Baltimore; G. M. Lovejoy, Pittsburg; G. A. Hearn, Jr., New York; E. W. Brooks, Red Wing; A. Brackney, New York....*Sherman House*—R. H. Osgood, Vermont; G. C. Rankin, Monmouth; H. W. Mead, Lafayette; S. B. Mills, New York; A. M. Bigelow, New York; J. H. Morgan, Boston; G. D. Young, Clinton, Ia.; Pitman Smith, St. Louis....*Grand Pacific*—E. Dickinson, Springfield, Mass.; Warren Hall, Pekin; H. W. Hibbard, St. Louis; C. H. Knight, Brazil, Ind.; J. N. H. Patrick, Omaha; George Thacher, San Francisco; W. F. Smith, New York; E. S. Tabeot, Guatemala; G. A. Conner, Philadelphia....*Palmer House*—R. I. Blackburn, England; R. E. Weston, England; J. C. Snell, Columbus; K. A. Rockwood, Buffalo; W. T. Haines, St. Louis; C. V. Crawford, New York; G. A. Leland, Boston; A. Bonworth, Toronto; H. M. Birge, Buffalo; David Wilbur, New York.

DECORATIVE ART.

THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY.

The following paper was read at a recent meeting of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art, and is a timely exposition of the objects and aims of a Society that is doing much to foster a love for the beautiful in our midst:

I have a few words to say in furtherance of the aims of the Decorative Art Society, and a few questions to answer, at the request of several of our members, as to what we have already accomplished and the possibilities attendant upon our future efforts.

In the first place, it may be well to say, as a reason for our being, that industrial art, or, as it is more commonly termed, decorative art, has become a necessity of our civilization. The sudden impulse of late given it in our own country has been stimulated by a comparison of the work of our home artists with those of other nations at the Centennial Exposition, and, as we feil far behind, the need of doing something has not only been felt, but the work has been at least commenced in many of our cities, so that the question is not now "Shall we have a Decorative Art Society?" but "Will we be able to keep control of this great work now in our hands, or must we surrender to others a labor that we have so successfully begun?"

This is the question that our members have now to determine.

The $5 annual fee required of us is not a charity, nor even a gift, but an investment promising large returns, we receiving full remuneration therefor, if our object be carried out, in improving the public taste, besides the direct benefits accruing to those who are members of our art classes, or who find in our rooms a market for their works that they could not so readily meet with elsewhere.

These benefits, unlike charity, which is all consumed, are a constantly growing good, teaching the beneficiaries to help themselves instead of to look merely for the help of others.

I think we must all agree that we have made a good beginning, and there is no reason why we should not double our membership and our usefulness if we but continue in the way we have begun. To be a useful member of our Society demands no knowledge of "high art" or of any art at all. In fact, an honestly acknowledged ignorance of these matters would in many cases be a wholesome gain. We must only be convinced of the needs of our time and people, and the great avenues of employment that it opens to many men now idle, in order to enter into the work with a spirit and determination that must insure success.

The first Decorative Art Society was established in England in 1844. Its object was to promote through practical men a general knowledge of decorative art, to encourage inquiry into the true principles of design, and to apply them in their best forms of development to the improvement and enrichment of manufactures. This was for some time the only society of the kind in existence. Many papers were read at its meetings and then submitted to the public, that its objects and motives might be more generally known.

There was little progress made, however, until the great Exposition of 1851, when England felt the same mortification at being behind all other European countries that we have more lately experienced, and at once set about an improvement. From this effort came the widely-known South Kensington Museum, the head and front of the great national system of education in art and science. The need was not only to improve their manufactures, but also to improve and elevate the taste of their people.

This national system or organization has 150 schools established throughout the Kingdom, and from a late report now numbers 57,000 pupils in the scientific departments, and more than 330,000 who are receiving an art education.

The Art Library, which had been commenced in 1841, has now over 20,000 volumes, being the most complete collection of art books in Europe. This is a circulating library to which all the schools have access. There was also collected the best collections one of animal products used in manufactures, and a "Food Museum" to instruct the public in the different kinds and qualities of food, their effects on the body, and analyses of their properties.

A Construction and Building Museum too was established, and also a department showing the latest and most valuable improvements in school apparatus and appointments, including books, buildings, and furniture. An Architectural Museum with specimens of medieval and later art was also opened, and many other departments, the whole forming for the artist and artisan the most perfect educational system in the world.

Ten years of this admirable system and earnest effort advanced England from almost the lowest place to the very head amongst nations in the manufactures of pottery, furniture, and metals; and France and the whole Continent of Europe, after enjoying a prominence during hundreds of years, have been obliged to take lessons from this perfect system of instruction.

The means employed to secure so great a result may be classed under two heads:

First—Regular schools and classes of design, with examinations and promotion to higher grades with prizes for superior excellence.

Second—Museums, where models and the finest known specimens of art—either originals or copies—are constantly open to the student; the collections being enriched by loans from private individuals interested in the work.

With these advantages and the great results that we know have been achieved by them, we see what our own Society and those of other American cities may in time hope to do, even though the commencement may seem to us but feeble and the results uncertain.

Our common schools in this city are working in the right direction, having in the past few years greatly improved in their methods of teaching drawing, though it would seem that they might devote more time to this class of studies with advantage. Every school of design, every class in drawing, is a help to us.

But what our work for the future is to be is the important question for us to decide. Having no aid from Government, or from any public fund, our efforts for a time have to be limited. What we have done during our first year is encouraging, and, put into figures, is as follows: We have received since June, 1877, from fees, classes, donations, and sales at rooms, over $3,500. Over $1,200 has been paid to contributors for sales made at our rooms since last November. We have now over $1,300 cash on hand, which, after paying current expenses from this time until the beginning of the fiscal year in November, will leave us a sufficient balance to set us foot our winter classes. These, while largely self-supporting, distribute a considerable amount to teachers. One teacher alone has been paid by us since last January over $200, while more than 200 persons in all have received instruction in our various classes.

No class has so far been free, but to establish such free classes is a work that we have in view for the coming year.

I have referred to our common schools, and, while acknowledging freely all the good they do, yet in closing I think it may be well to again express the hope that in the future they may be brought to devote more time than they have hitherto done, at least to the technical parts of design and art training, even though it somewhat shorten the hours now given to classical studies. The former may aid the latter to excel, and assist in very many ways, while the latter may only qualify him to starve in the most improved and literary fashion.

For ourselves we must feel the importance of the work we have engaged in. We must teach our work-people the value of good models and correct design, and thus endeavor to secure good home work; instead of sending abroad for it. Unless we succeed in this, our artisans will continue to fill our shops and houses with wares stamped by fashion rather than by art, and such societies as ours will have no place in the land.

Surely as Americans we are not wanting in talent, intellect, or taste, and, as we have surpassed all other nations in producing the necessaries of life, it is time for us to show our appreciation of the beautiful and our ability to excel in those graceful arts that help to ease the hard parts of life, and that in many cases enable woman to earn not only a subsistence but a remunerative livelihood.

THE COURTS.

William N. Toy and James F. Morrison, for the use of James F. Morrison, brought an action of assumpsit in the United States Circuit Court Saturday against Theodore J. Elmore and Mary A. Bingham, to recover $5,000.

Charles F. Hercher and Fred Kollman filed a bill in the Superior Court against Wilhelmina, Oscar, Louis, Gustav. and Emil Wenzel, and Theresa Licht, to foreclose a trust-deed for $600 on Sub-Lot 20 of Sullivan's Subdivision of Lot 6, in Butterfield's Addition to Chicago.

Judge Blodgett will be in court to-day as usual. He will probably decide two or three cases under consideration.

Judge Gary will also stroll into court at 10 a. m. There are no announcements from the other Judges.

Bradford Hancock was on Saturday appointed Assignee for Charles Coy; Robert E. Jenkins for Julius Ehret, also for Thomas S. Dobbins; and Frank W. Howard, of 145 West Madison street, for Philetus W. Gates.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Morton F. Hale; for Otto Jevne; for George and W. Luber; for James G. Stephens; and for Louis C. Daemicke.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGMENTS BEFORE JUDGE GARY.—Elijah S. Alexander vs. Mark T. Seymour; $813; and judgment on answer of garnishee of L. Carmichael for $747.47, which latter is satisfied in full.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 20.—In looking over the personal-property assessment for the West and North Sides I found that some men who have from $16,000 to $20,000 stocks are assessed at from $3,000 to $4,000, while small dealers who have stocks that will not average over $1,200 or $1,500 at invoice price are assessed at nearly the full cash value, or the man with the small stock of goods has to pay a tax four times more in proportion than the man with the big stock. This personal-property assessment makes more liars and forgerers than everything else combined. If a man makes anything like an honest return he is punished by being taxed four times more than his neighbor who does a little bit of false swearing. Some men scorn to tell a lie in their daily transactions, but when it comes to the personal-property assessment they are there every time, and who can blame them? They have got to tell enormous lies to escape enormous taxation. The whole system of personal-property taxation ought to be abolished, and some more equitable and direct mode of taxation adopted. Yours truly, WEST SIDE.

RELIGIOUS.

The Sabbath-School Camp-Meeting at Lake Bluff.

Sermon on the Old Serpent by the Rev. J. A. Raymond.

Christ and His Crowns—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Withrow.

LAKE BLUFF.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CAMP-MEETING.

The weather in the vicinity of the Lake Bluff camp-grounds was as fine as could have been wished yesterday, and the exercises in connection with the Sunday-School Assembly were interesting; but the people could not be prevailed upon to attend them, the same slimness of audiences characterizing the various events that has been so painfully apparent during the past week. While the managers of the affair are not responsible for the non-attendance on week days, they undoubtedly do much to drive away a large class of people who would like to come around on Sunday, and among whom it is possible that a very respectable percentage of sinners needing salvation might be discovered. There are no accommodations for reaching their grounds direct, unless people are opulent enough to be the proprietors of their own conveyances. No teams except those attached to private vehicles are allowed inside the camp grounds on Sunday, and in consequence of this senseless edict, those who arrive on the early morning train are obliged to walk a mile in a blistering sun before the shelter of the Tabernacle can be reached, the operations of the omnibus line being suspended for the day. The railroad train is not allowed to desecrate the Sabbath by stopping at the western entrance to the grounds, but deposits Assembly visitors on that day at Rockland, the next station north.

The first meeting yesterday was that for children at 8:30 o'clock, a Sunday-school teachers' conference being in session at the same time. At 11 o'clock about 150 persons gathered in the main tent to listen to an address on "The Duty of the Community to the Sunday-school," by Dr. Richard Edwards, of Prnceton, Ill. He said that the duty of the community was commensurate with its rights. God had so linked the two together that they carried each other, and he who does his duty enjoys his rights and secures his needs. Some thought that the public was not directly interested in the work of Sunday-schools, but a greater mistake was never made. The business of the speaker was to refute that thought, and show that it was the duty of the public to have these religious enterprises carried on to completion. Man is constantly in contact with the earth and its affiliations, and sometimes seems in danger of forgetting that there is another inhere, Heaven. As communities, the people of this country needed God, and as individuals they needed Him. Man needs God, not only in the saving of souls, but also in the saving of bodies. Nothing but good is permanent, and an evil institution was never set on foot that did not contain within itself the elements of its own destruction. Man always has a great want,—the influence of God's spirit; and the only worthy work of man is done when this influence is felt. It was faith in God that had so wonderfully preserved the Jewish race, and other instances of the same nature might be given. These lessons taught that man needed God, and that no substitute for His power could be found. The man who does not feel responsible to God has taken the first step on the road to ruin. This sense of responsibility to God could be established in the public mind only by educating the children. Therefore, everybody who wished well to his country would do what he could to establish and maintain the Sunday-school system. The children should be so educated that when they come upon the stage of active life their aims would be to glorify God and do good to men.

In the afternoon there was a variety of services. At 1:30 o'clock there was a model Sunday-school session, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Williamson; at 2:30 a song service; and at 3 o'clock Prof. Mitchell delivered his lecture intitled, "Is Evolution Godless?" the salient points of which are already public property. In the evening Dr. Thomas, of Centenary Church, this city, talked on "The Rising Generation."

To-day's programme is as follows: 8:30 a. m., children's meeting, led by Miss Mary G. Burdette; Sunday-school teachers' conference at the same time. At 10 o'clock, Bible reading, by Deacon L. A. Willard. At 11 o'clock, meeting of the Normal class, addressed by the Rev. Dr. F. D. Hemenway, on "Lyric Poetry of the Bible." At 1:30 p. m., meeting of primary teachers, conducted by Miss Burdette. At 2:30 o'clock, song service. At 3 o'clock, the Rev. W. F. Crafts on "Before the Lost Child." At 4 o'clock, Normal class meeting, and address by Dr. J. S. Jewell on "Bible Manners and Customs." In the evening, a song service and address.

The present meeting will continue through to next Thursday, when a recess will be taken until the following Wednesday, July 31. At that time the regular Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting will begin, and last until Aug. 20. The opening service will be on Wednesday evening, July 31. Thursday, Aug. 1, there will be a meeting of the old settlers of the Northwest. Friday will be young people's day. Saturday will be devoted to the conference of local preachers.

THAT OLD SERPENT.

SERMON BY THE REV. J. A. RAYMOND.

The Rev. J. A. Raymond, of Pontiac, preached at the Olivet Baptist Church yesterday, in place of the regular pastor, to a large congregation. He took the following words as his text:

And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years.—*Rev., xx. 2.*

The speaker said the Devil was variously spoken of in the Scriptures, and called by various names, but was more generally known as a serpent. Whether this was the reason that serpents were loathed and detested by every person, he did not know, but it was certain that every serpent represented some distinct characteristic of the Devil, and, while some species were afraid of us, we were uniformly afraid of them, which was illustated in the fact that it was no uncommon sight to see the objects moving in opposite directions upon meeting. The adder was, perhaps, among the more venomous and truly-typical of all serpents,—that is, had in its life and habits more of the characteristics of Satan. The most expert snake-charmer could do nothing with it. While most other serpents could be lulled to sleep, or charmed by music, the adder would place one ear to the earth and throw his tail over the other ear, in its determination not to be allured. So it was with the Devil.—he could charm, but could not be charmed. There were other serpents also, representing Satan in cowardice, stealthiness, and venom. Some hid in the grass and pounced upon their prey, and others, from secure hiding places, exuded their venom upon their victims, and threw into their systems deadly poison. So it was with the Devil, he said, who was represented by thousands of ministers, many of whom, however, rendered him service without a clear knowledge of what they were doing. Then there were serpents in the church,—types of the Devil,—and in society, and everywhere, and the venom of their fangs was seen in the promotion of church dissension, and scandal, and crime in the world. These latter were ministers of the Devil, and just as typical of him as the adder, the copperhead, or any other of the species, and should be dreaded by Christians with the same zeal and earnestness that they are.

CHRIST AND HIS CROWNS.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. WITHROW.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Boston, preached a sermon in the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. The reverend speaker chose as his text:

On His head were many crowns.—*Rev., xix., 12.*

Crowns were the symbols of honor and rank. From the earliest times Kings and Queens wore crowns, which served the purpose merely of denoting rank and authority. It was not until the reign of Frederick the Great that so much importance was attached to these little circlets of gold. He wore and claimed many crowns, as momentoes of kingdoms conquered. The Queen of Britain had a crown that denoted great power. It might not be worn as an article of dress or comfort; it might lie with the Royal regalia, but there it was, an emblem of power and authority. England might be called upon at any time to protect the honor or interests of some remote province or foreign country; then the crown would be the Queen's authority. Victoria had two crowns, which she is allowed to wear in accordance with the royal rules, signifying the extent of England's possessions. No one was jealous of Queen Victoria's crowns. If there were half as many people jealous of her wearing her two crowns as there are of Christ and His crowns, all Europe would be overturned. What would we think of an ambassador from England who spoke not of the Queen's personal character, or did not speak of her at all? Or what would they have thought of a Minister from the Court of Queen Mary who had nothing to say of his country or its crown, worn by the Queen, or did not speak of the personal goodness of his monarch?

In Rome there was an account gotten up by some person, and purporting to have been handed down as history, giving a personal description of Christ, representing Him to be a perfect man in every sense of the word, with personal beauty beyond that ever possessed by the children of men. For his perfection we worshiped Him. Christ was described by John the Revelator as being seen by him with many crowns upon his head. The speaker pronounced a high encomium upon William, Prince of Orange. He counted him a martyr. He fell at the hands of a cowardly assasin, after he had wrought wonders in the amelioration of his fellows, and had founded almost numberless institutions for the comfort of his subjects. Christ was a martyr in the same way, only on a larger scale, for while William's life was sacrificed for a few, Christ died for all.

The crowns which the Patriarchs put on were next touched upon by the reverend speaker, commencing with Moses, who, he said, peered through one poor glass and saw 1,500 years ahead. With all his majesty as a ruler and a prophet, was he not something more than a man in the ordinary acceptance of the term? Yet this mighty law-giver said that he was nothing but a man, and was even impressed with his own unworthiness. It was the same with Daniel, who looked in the glass of prophecy and said, "I am but a man." But what did Christ say when He asked one of His Disciples, "Who do men say that I am?" The reply was that some said He was John the Baptist, and others expressed different opinions. "But who say ye that I am?" and the answer came in positive terms, "Thou art the Lord God, maker of heaven and earth." Christ said, "Ye do well to say this."

There were people of to-day, as well as of old, who were jealous of Christ, and confessed that they could not, with all His purity, and goodness, and beauty, make Him quite the equal of God. They were unwilling to accord Him Deity. They called it sacrilege to make the Son equal to the Father. John said that he saw all these crowns upon Christ's head. Of the crowns of Kings among men, it had been the case that they were pawned out by fits to reimburse the teasury to carry on an unholy war, and the jewels had become scattered and lost to the original wearer. But John saw all the crowns on Jesus' head at one time. At the time the great Exposition opened in Paris, the centre about which was attracted all the interest on the first day was the President of the Republic, and the great Republic itself. One young girl, who attended in the immense crowd, when she returned home, said, "Oh, mother, I ain't quite sure that I saw the President, but I am very sure that I saw the Republic."

Dr. Withrow closed his remarks by making an application of the illustrations mentioned to the religion of Christ as taught in the Bible. The centre of all religious interest was the crowned Godhead.

ELSEWHERE.

DEDICATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 21.—The dedication of the Catholic Church to-day was conducted by Bishop Foley, of Chicago, who also said high mass, assisted by the Rev. Father Murphy, curate. Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, preached a brief but most eloquent sermon in the absence of Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, who was detained. The congregation was immense, including leading people of Central Illinois of all creeds. Liberal contributions were made beyond the admission fee of $1, and all who entered. All the people here rejoice in the completion of the magnificent structure consecrated to God.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Heated Term—The Apiary—A Bee-Charm—Trimming Hedges—Entry-Books for Fairs—Account of Sales—A Small Fraud—What Might Be Done—Maple-Bark Louse—Early Peaches—Cost of Cow's Milk—Look After the Drains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 21.—The heat for the past two weeks has been intense, and both men and animals have suffered. In hot spells like the one we have passed, too much care cannot be exercised not to overdo, or to work exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun. Better let part of the crop go to waste than to make yourself sick—perhaps an invalid for life—in trying to save it. The first admonitions of Nature that she is overtasked should be heeded. The children, too, need care. They should be kept out of the sun, and should not be permitted to eat unripe fruit at all, unless well cooked, and even then it may be questionable. Give them all the ripe berries they will eat, but don't make them work themselves sick getting them. The time doubtless will come when every farmer will have a full supply of berries during the whole season, but it is not yet the case.

THE APIARY

now requires constant attention. From all parts of the country we hear reports of large yields of honey. As soon as the hot weather dries the white clover this supply will cease. Where there are boxes of honey partially filled, raise them up, and place empty ones underneath. The lower box should, of course, be provided with a hole in the top, so that the insects can gain access to the upper supers. A lady, in writing to the *Prairie Farmer*, states that, where bees can be induced over a portion of the box, turning it around will induce them to do it. In handling bees, a little smoke from rotten wood should be blown among them. They seldom sting when smoked. Tobacco-smoke sometimes irritates and makes them very cross.

A BEE-CHARM

is now being peddled about the country. Its alleged merit consists in making the bees so tame that any one can handle them. Practical opinions know that nothing will answer for that purpose except smoke. Some men, however, handle hives without anything. We have frequently opened hives, and removed every frame, or transferred a portion to another hive, without getting stung; but it is not always safe. If any one offers to sell you a right to use some drug, or some system of subduing bees, so that they will not sting under any circumstances, you will be safe in setting your dog on him at once. He is a fraud. Every bee-hive should have blocks, of a quarter-inch in thickness, placed under each corner during the warm weather.

TRIMMING HEDGES

by machinery was once a favorite idea with many people. Practically we do not think that very much has been done. One gentleman in this county owns a horse-power hedge-trimmer, and is greatly pleased with it. We do not know the manufacturer's name, but believe it is called Oliver's patent. There is nothing that adds so much to the appearance and value of a farm as a well-trimmed hedge; but there are very few of them.

ENTRY-BOOKS FOR FAIRS.

There is a great deal yet to be learned by many of the secretaries of County Fairs regarding the proper way of making entries. In some counties the entries are all made in one book, and numbered consecutively as they are made. Committees are given books containing all classes of stock mixed up together, and all ages, on the same page. This is not the right way to do. There should be a book for each class; and, where there are several breeds in a class, as in swine, a separate book should be used for each breed. Then, animals of the same age and sex should be entered together on the same page. Tais will show the Committees at a glance just what each lot or class contains. The system used by our State Board of Agriculture is the best we have seen, and may be adopted by every County Board. The books need not cost to exceed $2; but they require a little time to fix them up.

ACCOUNT OF SALES.

A great deal of complaint is made by fruit-growers, not only in this place, but everywhere, at the neglect of country-grocers, to whom consignments of fruit are made, to send prompt account of sales. The price at which his property is sold determines the fruit-grower to send more or not. If there is no profit in sending, he wants to know it before he has made five or six shipments. Remittances should be made once a week,—account of sales daily. The latter may be by postal-card, on which is printed a list of seasonable articles and the merchant's name, leaving blank spaces for writing in the selling price.

A SMALL FRAUD.

It is the little swindles in this world which aggravate men and make them suspect their fellows. To this class belongs the drayage swindle practiced by nearly all the merchants in Chicago and other cities. Many of the merchants own their own teams; others give men the privilege of draying for them, at a fixed price. It is, however, all the same to a merchant, whether the carter takes two packages or twenty; 50 cents is added to the bill of each customer for drayage. Having occasion to use some buckwheat for seed, not long since, we inclosed $3 to a seedsman in Chicago, with instructions to send as much of the article as his conscience would permit for the money. The following is a copy of his bill:

CHICAGO, July 1, 1878.

Rural Jr. Dr. to Seedsman:

1¼ bushels buckwheat, 85c.....$1.28
Bag, 25c; carting, 50c..... 75
$2.03

Received payment.

The quotation of buckwheat in THE TRIBUNE the day the above bill is dated was 60 cents per bushel. Some allowance must, of course, be made for retailing it in small quantities. But 50 cents for carting a distance of about seven blocks is an outrage. Not long since we paid the same price to an expressman for carting a trunk three miles in your city, and he informed us that 25 cents was the price for doing ordinary jobs where the distance was less than a mile. We have gone ordering goods from that seedsman, and have learned that, in ordering in the future, it will be policy to mention that 25 cents is as much as we shall pay for carting small articles. Country-merchants who order small packages complain of the same stealing.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

After our buckwheat was planted, we casually learned that a neighbor, only a mile away, had plenty of seed that he was anxious to sell for 75 cents per bushel. He might, for a few cents, have inserted an advertisement in a local paper, and have sold every kernel of it, at the same time accommodating his neighbors. Our buckwheat, adding freight, cost us $1.66 per bushel; rather expensive seed. Farmers make a mistake in not advertising articles they have for sale.

THE MAPLE-BARK LOUSE,

of which we made mention a few weeks ago, is still an object of solicitude. The eggs which were contained in the cottony, pop-corn-like masses, by the thousand, have hatched, and the infant lice have moved to the under side of the leaves, where they may be found by the hundred. Their presence is beginning to make itself apparent by the coloring and dead appearance of the leaves. They are growing rapidly, and in a few weeks will migrate to the under side of the twigs for a winter-location. That they will be destructive to the soft-maple, there is no doubt.

EARLY PEACHES.

The early peaches are of little value. Formerly, Hale's Early was the first to ripen, but newer varieties have crowded it out; to say the least, it was of little account, as it rotted nearly everywhere. This year is no exception, and hardly a perfect sample can be found. The Early Amsden has been extensively planted, and, with us, ripened July 5. Hale's Early are just beginning to color well. While at Cobden, recently, we made some inquiries, and learned that it had rotted considerably, and on that account was thought to be of small value. Other varieties, like Troth's Early and George Fourth, are not usually subject to rot, but are a few days later than Hale's in ripening. What we need is an early peach, of good size, good color, tough skin, and of good quality. "God can doubtless make such a peach," but he hasn't yet done it. Peaches that can be shipped long distances must have tough skins, and tough skins are indicative of poor quality on all fruits. We still have hopes of some day seeing our ideal peach.

COST OF COW'S MILK.

We have received a circular from Andrew H. Ward, Bridgewater, Conn., on the above subject, which estimates the cost of keeping and feeding a cow for a year, receiving interest on land, at $39. The return he estimates at 3,000 quarts of milk, and a calf, both valued at $39. The care and time consumed he considers is equaled by the manure. The cost of cheese he estimates at 7.30 cents per pound, and butter at 17.83 cents. These conclusions are, with some modifications in localities, substantially correct. He, however, asserts that constant pasturing land, under the system now adopted, is ruinous,—the grass running out, and moss taking possession of the soil. This may be the case in New England, but it is not true of the West. Experience teaches us that pastures increase with age, provided they are not kept overstocked.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

Mr. Ward also advises farmers to engage in the manufacture of beet-root sugar. His assertion that it can be made in an ordinary evaporating pan, like sorghum-molasses, is, to say the least, very doubtful. He admits that it requires expensive machinery to refine it. Let no one waste his time on this matter. Raw beet-sugar has no market-value, and is generally, we may say universally, so full of nitrates that all the profit will be expended in getting them out. Sugar-beets may be valuable for feeding stock, but not for making sugar. We fear that Mr. Ward is a theoretical sugar-maker.

LOOK AFTER THE DRAINS.

The *Herald of Health*, in its late issue, contained the following sensible remarks:

In every house there is, of tais refuse material, a large amount. On washing-days many gallons, often barrels, of water, in which our clothing has been washed, and containing the filth that the skin has thrown off during the week, must be disposed of. All through the week more or less dishwater and dirty water from various sources accumulate. As a rule, it is thrown into a drain, which is perhaps covered only with a board, and carried only a few feet from the house, where it sinks into the soil, or spreads out on the ground and evaporates into the air. If the soil is pervious, it may leak into the drain, and some of it eventually find its way into the well. In the course of a short time these slops fill the soil full, a sort of fermentation takes place, and, as the air is more or less excluded, most poisonous gases are generated. It is now positively known that many diseases have their origin in breathing these gases, and it is also known that they always cause disease, because the germs may not always be present, but they frequently do. Diphtheria, that scourge of both city and country, has been traced time and again to the city to sewer-gas passing into the house. In the country, where less attention is given to the causes of disease, the drain for slops is not always recognized as a source of diphtheria; but in very many cases it has been proved to be so beyond the slightest doubt.—RURAL JR.

HORTICULTURE.

Millions of Evergreens—Where They Come From—How They Beautify Our Homes, and Build Up Character—New Varieties—Colorado Conifers—The Black Cherry.—Instructions—Questions and Answers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 18.—I have just carried into execution a purpose I have long formed, to visit the

WAUKEGAN EVERGREEN NURSERIES,—

Robert Douglas & Sons, proprietors,—and learn something definitely of the extent of the business, and how it is carried on. I found the senior member of the firm confined to his house, having been the day previous almost overcome with the excessive heat.

Robert Douglas came to Waukegan in 1844. He is one of the oldest and most successful horticulturists of the State, and a prominent member and supporter of the State Horticultural Society. We have none among us who have won a better reputation, not only for honesty and fair dealing, but also for general and practical horticultural information. He is truly a venerable man among us.

The firm is proverbially the most extensive growers of evergreen seedlings and European larch in America.

MILLIONS OF EVERGREENS

are grown upon these farms, and customers come here from the extremes of the Union to buy. I was surprised, when I inquired "What part of the country is sending in the most orders for trees?" to receive for answer, "Massachusetts and other New-England States." Three cheers for Massachusetts and her sister States!

It is time that every State in the Union was waking up to the necessity of planting their waste and barren lands, especially, to trees. It is possible to grow forests where now are only barrenness, and desolation, and a blot. A few years only will be needed to demonstrate this as a fact. The importance and utility of it need no demonstration, because self-evident. The man who has prairie-lands,—and more especially waste and barren lands,—and does not plant

A FOREST

of evergreens and deciduous trees, can hardly be said to love himself wisely; and, what is more apparent, he loves not his neighbor at all, or, if so, he lacks ability to show it openly to the world.

It seems to me that the man who plants trees, deals justly, loves mercy, and walks humbly with God, is not far from the Kingdom; certainly he has that in him that Heaven can work upon.

The mansion of Douglas & Sons stands at the head of one of the principal streets of this beautiful town of nearly 6,000 inhabitants. Upon the spacious lawns are found as fine hedges of arbor-vitæ, hemlock, and Norway spruce